

Adjourns Parliament

India's President Shelves Attempt to Impeach Him

NEW DELHI, Aug. 26 (UPI) — President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy yesterday issued an executive order shelving a move to impeach him and indefinitely adjourning the upper house of Parliament.

The Janata Party had planned to introduce an indictment motion against Mr. Reddy in the upper house. The party charged that Mr. Reddy did not give its leader, Jagjivan Ram, a chance to form a government when Prime Minister Charan Singh resigned last Monday.

Mr. Reddy instead dissolved Parliament, ordered a mid-term election and asked Mr. Singh to continue as a caretaker prime minister.

Officials of the president's secretariat said the adjournment order was a normal procedure since the house was not sitting in the absence of an elected government.

But Janata Party officials con-

tended the house was only temporarily adjourned when Mr. Singh resigned and could have been reconvened on three days' notice to take up the impeachment motion.

Six-Month Interval

Party officials pointed out that the constitution provides for a six-month interval between one session and another when any of the two houses is indefinitely adjourned by the president.

They said the upper house need not meet now until after the mid-term election scheduled for December.

"The results of the forthcoming elections are uncertain and the impeachment move could be dead by that time," a Janata Party official said.

A senior lawmaker of the Communist Party branded the impeachment move "as a sign of extreme frustration since the Janata Party knows it's bound to fail because it is a minority in Rajya Sabha [upper house]."

The constitution stipulates that two-thirds of the members must support an impeachment motion in the house of Parliament in which it is moved.

All major parties except the Janata have welcomed the dissolution of Parliament and a mid-term election.

The Janata Party denounced the caretaker government as illegitimate and former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi urged the president to replace it by a noncontroversial caretaker government.

Mr. Singh was appointed prime minister July 28 following the resignation of Prime Minister Morarji Desai two weeks earlier.

Peking Accuses

Hanoi of Raids

On Border Area

PEKING, Aug. 26 (UPI) — Vietnam launched several border raids into China in mid-August, wounding at least one peasant, and bombarded Chinese territory with artillery fire, according to the Chinese news agency.

The latest attack was made Aug. 17 outside the town of Dongxing in Guangxi province, where Vietnamese raiders fired on peasants working in their fields, wounding one of them, the agency said.

According to the report, 10 armed Vietnamese personnel intruded a quarter mile into Guangxi on Aug. 13 and fired more than 300 rounds against peasants. The agency said that another attack occurred Aug. 16 in Fangcheng county and that rifle and artillery fire was directed against Yunnan province in mid-August.

The report of renewed fighting was made during a recess in peace talks between the two Communist countries. The 10th session of the four-month-old talks ended recently in deadlock in Peking, but diplomatic sources said that the two sides agreed to hold at least one more meeting in Peking Wednesday.

Sihanouk in Peking

After N. Korean Stay

PEKING, Aug. 26 (Reuters) — Former Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk returned to Peking last week after a lengthy stay in North Korea. There was no word in his future plans.

The prince and his wife, Princess Monique, flew to Peking from the North Korean capital of Pyongyang on a special flight. They were met at the airport by Chinese Vice Premier Li Xian'an.

Kreisky Urges Israeli Pullout

From Occupied Arab Territory

VIENNA, Aug. 26 (AP) — Chancellor Bruno Kreisky today criticized Israel for failure to implement United Nations Resolution 242 and called for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands. He said, in a televised talk with radio and television editors, that he is in favor of "strengthening" the resolution for the benefit of the Palestinians.

On Resolution 242, which the Palestine Liberation Organization and many Arab countries want to have modified, Mr. Kreisky said: "It would be desirable to have it newly drafted. If Israel claims that 242 must not be touched, then the obvious question arises: 'Why have you [Israel] not realized 242 up to now? That rests exclusively with you. You are obliged to do so, to return the area conquered in 1967.'"

"I do not see any reason why this resolution should not be strengthened so as to include the obvious human rights — and, after all, we are all for safeguarding human rights — of the Palestinians, for example."

He also said that the continued flow of Middle East oil to European industrial nations hinges on peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors. Regarding price increases by the oil-producing nations, he said Western nations "should not

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The rally, convened by the April Fifth Forum, a dissident group, heard demands that the government permit public trials of young leaders arrested nearly five months ago for criticizing the Communist Party leadership and Mr. Deng himself.

Although Mr. Mondale, who arrived here yesterday for a weeklong visit, will discuss many subjects with Chinese leaders, the issue of human rights is not on the agenda.

The nighttime gathering, held in front of "democracy wall" on Changan Avenue, appeared to have been called in the belief that Mr. Mondale in town the police would hesitate to arrest the organizers. There have been no such meetings since a crackdown on free expression in April.

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U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale buys some food from a street vendor Sunday in Peking.

In Peking Rally for Human Rights

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From Agency Dispatches

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and government on the wall have been under arrest since early April. Charges against them have not been made public.

The rally leaders carried out a poll of the audience on the way that the Peking Public Security Bureau has handled the cases of the arrested dissidents and reported from 80 to 96-percent disapproval.

Although it is one of the key themes of the Carter administration, Mr. Mondale made no reference to human rights in his banquet toast, which was applauded by 400 Chinese and U.S. guests.

He did, however, make indirect allusions to Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia and Soviet expansionism in Asia. He referred to the fact that the United States and China "both are opposed to efforts by any country to dominate another."

Speech to Be Broadcast

Meanwhile, the Chinese government has agreed to broadcast a Peking University speech tomorrow by Mr. Mondale to the entire country, apparently the first time since at least the 1950s that a foreign leader has been allowed to address the nation.

U.S. officials traveling with Mr. Mondale said the Chinese arrangements for the speech indicated a very healthy state of relations between the two countries. They also said both sides had agreed to a new series of cultural exchanges to be signed Tuesday.

Asked about reports of Chinese unhappiness with delays in U.S. trade measures for Peking, Mondale aides said the Chinese had not raised the issue yet in their informal talks with the vice president. Trade issues will come up in Mr. Mondale's formal talks with Mr. Deng beginning tomorrow morning.

"If we strengthen our bilateral ties, we can both make dramatic economic progress; we can both enrich our cultures," Mr. Mondale said in his toast at tonight's banquet. "But above all... an enduring Sino-American relationship will promote the stable international environment we both need to meet our domestic challenges and address problems of global concern."

U.S. officials said the new rounds of exchanges negotiated with the Chinese included the sending of a delegation to the United States led by Huang Zhen, culture minister and former ambassador to Washington. China is also scheduled to send cinema and art delegations, while the United States would send a dance troupe and paintings to China, and each would have a week's film festival in the other's country.

The Peking Library and the Library of Congress would exchange books and documents and sports exchanges, including basketball, swimming and track and field, would be organized.

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In addition, foreign analysts have raised questions on the definition of the term voluntary. The Thai Foreign Ministry has insisted that the Cambodians who returned in June went of their own will. Reporters and refugee workers present when they left their camps maintain that the refugees were forced out.

Observers of refugee affairs argue that a huge forced repatriation is unlikely for now because Thailand is anxious to improve relations with Laos and would not force on it a great number of people whom Laos has publicly labeled CIA agents, criminals and social misfits.

According to this analysis, the Thai wanted the new accord to hold refugee rolls close to their current levels. This would be accomplished by sending home a few "volunteer" repatriates, persuading the Laotian government to control exits on its side of the border, and by turning away new arrivals, as is already happening.

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Despite Agreement on Return

Thais Won't Force Out Laotian Refugees

By John Burgess

BANGKOK, Aug. 26 (WP) — Thailand, sheltering 148,000 Laotian refugees, appears to be trying to ease its load by working with the Communist government that the refugees fled. Last week, Thai officials announced an agreement with Laos to let certain refugees return home, but they said no one would be forced to go.

At the same time, Laos agreed to clamp down on illegal departures, and refugee workers here reported that the Thai military had strengthened security along the border in recent weeks and turned away large groups of incoming refugees.

And in another political realignment apparently prompted by the Chinese-Vietnamese conflict, the Soviet-orientated Laotian government has also formally agreed to help Thailand suppress its pro-Chinese Communist insurgents. Thailand, in return, pledged help against rightist Mao guerrillas who have harassed the Laotian Communist

nists since they took full control of the country in 1975.

These measures were part of a six-point accord concluded last week in Vietnamese. Whether they will be applied effectively is far from certain. But analysts here feel they represent a Thai attempt to tackle the refugee question unilaterally.

Thailand has predicted repeatedly that it will be left to care permanently for many of the 148,000 Laotians now in Thai camps. Thai officials alleged that world attention and resettlement opportunities are focused on Vietnamese boat people to the exclusion of Laotians and Cambodians who left their countries by less noticeable means.

In June, Thailand forcibly sent home about 42,000 Cambodian refugees. The trip to Vietnam by Thai Interior Minister Lek Naeuealee for the accord was watched closely by foreign refugee agencies here because of fears that the Thais might intend the same for the Laotians. A source here said that a senior Thai official had told a foreign agency: "There is already a plan for that."

Publicly, the Thai government strongly denied this. "We have no plans for any forced repatriation of Laotian refugees," said Dr. Suwit Yodmanee, a spokesman for the premier's office.

Thai sources emphasized that the new repatriation accord would apply only to Laotians who volunteered to go home; the Laotian government would have to approve each case individually. But the sources noted that since the Vietnamese authorities consider most refugees to be socially undesirable it would probably accept only a few.

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Oil Import Quota System Eludes Planners in U.S.

by John M. Berry

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (WP) — President Carter's announcement that he was setting oil import quotas for the nation's energy planners through the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975, then, like now, the ostensible purpose of holding down oil imports was to increase the nation's energy security. Most experts think that the quotas added far more to the cost of oil than they did to the cost of domestic production.

Then, world crude oil prices were less than domestic prices, and the oil industry argued that a quota was necessary to limit U.S. dependence on foreign oil. Without it, the argument went, the domestic industry would fall into disarray.

Under those circumstances, the import licenses were worth the difference between the cost of domestic oil and imported oil, often about \$1 a barrel. The licenses were the equivalent of money because they routinely were sold by one company to another. The licenses were not sold by the government, however. They were given away amid a constant clamor from potential recipients that their share should be increased.

Idea of Auctioning Licenses Is Beseet With Problems

At first consideration, auctioning the licenses would seem — as it must have to some administration officials — an easy way to avoid the clamor and all of the intense political pressure that accompanied it. Moreover, it would seem to capture for the U.S. government some of the monopoly profits that otherwise would flow to the world oil cartel.

Unfortunately, it would not work that way, say a number of energy economists. For one thing, the political clamor may remain because the quotas would push up oil prices.

Bill Hogan, director of the Energy and Environmental Policy Center at John F. Kennedy School of Government, at Harvard, cautioned: "If that quota bites, and the effective prices of imported oil start going up, there is going to be a very strong tendency to extend, reimpose, elaborate price controls so that the customer doesn't have to see the sudden increases in prices that could occur with a strict import quota."

Under decontrolled domestic crude oil prices, the price of both domestic and imported oil would rise until the higher cost of oil re-

duced U.S. demand to the point where it could be satisfied by domestic production plus the allowed level of imports.

In other words, setting a quota that bites creates an artificial shortage. Unless the government were to ration the use of oil — directly or indirectly — then the only way to cover the shortage created by the quota is to let prices go up until supply and demand are in balance again.

Such a reliance on rising prices to cut demand and cover a shortage is the antithesis of Mr. Carter's continued insistence on an allocation system to handle the gasoline shortage while keeping gasoline price controls in place.

In addition, if there were an auction, the spectacle of small independent refiners entering the lists to bid against an Exxon or Mobil could well provoke Congress to give the smaller companies a break — once again.

Nor would the quota approach pour into the Treasury money that otherwise would be going to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, at least in the opinion of M.A. Adelman, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology expert on world oil markets.

"If quotas do bite, then that will force up the domestic price, and it will tend to force up the world price," he said. He explained that, with a quota there is no longer any direct relationship between the price of oil and the amount of a foreign producer can sell in the United States. "They can, with impunity, raise the price and not lose anything in the way of sales," Mr. Adelman said.

According to this analysis, the OPEC price would rise to the new, higher level of U.S. prices, and the quota once again, like this year, would be an academic point. Importers would not want to import more than the quota allows because demand had fallen because of the higher prices.

Record Crude Oil Output

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 26 (AP) — Despite political turmoil, worldwide production of crude oil set a record for the first six months of the year, a petroleum industry publication, Oil and Gas Journal, reported.

World production averaged 61,992 million barrels a day, 5.8 percent higher than the previous record 58,736 million barrels a day for the period last year, the publication said in its Aug. 27 edition.

It said, however, that "there's no assurance the brisk pace can be maintained for the rest of the year," and because of that uncertainty, prices will continue to rise unless consumption drops drastically.

While El Salvador's rightist government has promised free elections for the first time in years next March, many observers believe the government may not last until then.

A number of political and diplomatic analysts say that armed rebellion could erupt in this poor, overpopulated nation within two to three months.

President Carlos Humberto Romero recently announced moves intended to defuse opposition, including readmission of all political exiles and international supervision of the March congressional and municipal elections.

Last week, Gen. Romero stunned members of his own military-based Party of National Cohesion by saying that more than 45 years of military presidents, the party's 1982 candidate may be a civilian.

Gen. Romero also invited the international and local Red Cross to inspect the prisons, in response to charges by the opposition and the Catholic Church that scores of political prisoners are being held secretly.

But the consensus among moderate and leftist opposition groups, as well as within diplomatic and some military circles, is that these first glimmers of what Latin Americans call a *salida* — an exit from authoritarian rule into democracy — are probably too little, too late, and do nothing to solve the social and economic inequities from which El Salvador's problems ultimately stem.

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Naturally, the system probably would not work as smoothly as this explanation implies. The market likely would adjust in a bumpy fashion, just as it had when OPEC raised its prices abruptly. Therefore, the right to import oil would still be valuable, at least temporarily.

Former Energy Secretary James Schlesinger has indicated that the administration is considering another approach that would avoid many of the problems associated with a quota: imposing a fee on imported oil.

In that case, imports would be reduced as demand for oil falls in response to the higher prices. A fee, of course, has all of the same political liabilities as raising oil prices by imposing a quota, but it has none of the extraneous baggage of allocating or auctioning quotas, and the Treasury would get the money. If OPEC raised prices in response, that would further reduce demand for imported oil.

Record Crude Oil Output

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 26 (AP) — Despite political turmoil, worldwide production of crude oil set a record for the first six months of the year, a petroleum industry publication, Oil and Gas Journal, reported.

World production averaged 61,992 million barrels a day, 5.8 percent higher than the previous record 58,736 million barrels a day for the period last year, the publication said in its Aug. 27 edition.

It said, however, that "there's no assurance the brisk pace can be maintained for the rest of the year," and because of that uncertainty, prices will continue to rise unless consumption drops drastically.

While El Salvador's rightist government has promised free elections for the first time in years next March, many observers believe the government may not last until then.

A number of political and diplomatic analysts say that armed rebellion could erupt in this poor, overpopulated nation within two to three months.

President Carlos Humberto Romero recently announced moves intended to defuse opposition, including readmission of all political exiles and international supervision of the March congressional and municipal elections.

Last week, Gen. Romero stunned members of his own military-based Party of National Cohesion by saying that more than 45 years of military presidents, the party's 1982 candidate may be a civilian.

Gen. Romero also invited the international and local Red Cross to inspect the prisons, in response to charges by the opposition and the Catholic Church that scores of political prisoners are being held secretly.

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William Boorstein is kissed by relative as his wife looks on during his arrival in Philadelphia.

U.S. Executive Flees Salvador Captors, Returns Home

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26 (AP) — U.S. businessman William Boorstein, who escaped Friday from captivity in a factory in El Salvador, returned yesterday to the United States, where he was reunited with his family and friends.

Mr. Boorstein, manager of the Apex textile plant where he was held captive by striking workers since Aug. 14, blamed his detention

on socialist revolutionaries. "Every day they wanted more demands," including pay raises, profit sharing and other work incentives, some of which were impossible to meet, he said.

"They've been doing this to almost every plant in El Salvador and if they aren't stopped soon it's going to be another Nicaragua," he said, adding his wife was the fourth Sal-

vadoran factory overtaken by workers in recent months.

Mr. Boorstein said he escaped by slipping from the factory at night when no one was looking. The captors were not armed. He went to his apartment. He said he called U.S. Embassy officials, who provided an escort for an automobile ride to Guatemala when a flight could not be arranged.

Despite Promise to Hold Free Elections

Rebellion Predicted in El Salvador Within Months

SAN SALVADOR (WP) — Although El Salvador's rightist government has promised free elections for the first time in years next March, many observers believe the government may not last until then.

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agreement outside the government that most of their demands are legitimate.

Moderate leaders and diplomatic sources are concerned that the scattered strikes and takeovers are test runs for a nationwide shutdown. At the same time, a popular mutiny is feared. There is near-panic within government, business and political groups that El Salvador's guerrillas will seek to imitate the recent revolution in Nicaragua.

Fear of Rebels

Nicaragua's Sandinista-led government has stated strongly that it will not export its revolution, and there is no evidence that it has. But there are rumors that, in the words of one leading politician, "there are a thousand guerrilla soldiers, armed and ready to go."

In contrast to Nicaragua, the situation in El Salvador has important differences. The guerrilla groups are far more isolated, and less willing to compromise and accommodate moderates, than the Sandinistas. Opposition in this country of 4.8 million people is focused not on a man or a dynasty, but on a system of official corruption and oppression and the agriculture-based economy. The more than 90 percent of the people who work on, rather than own, farm land, are effectively excluded from the money economy.

But as in Nicaragua, the lack of political access and government intransigence toward substantive change have provided fertile ground for violence.

To opposition politicians, the mechanics of a free election are meaningless if, as one politician said, "you can drop your ballot in the box, and it gets counted, but you can still get beaten up for going to a campaign rally."

The Christian Democrats, along

with sectors of the church and more liberal business sectors, have begun meeting with labor, peasant and other mass groups in hopes of coming up with a plan to pressure the government from several directions. But the process is slow, and there is a feeling that time is running out.

One solution that has been only whispered about is Gen. Romero's replacement. During a little-publicized visit here several weeks ago, sources said, Viron Vaky, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Latin America, expressed strong concern to Gen. Romero and suggested that the date of presidential elections be substantially advanced. Gen. Romero, the sources said, answered that such a move would violate the Constitution.

Others speak of the establishment of a transitional civilian-military junta or even a military coup from the center to forestall the possibility that one may be coming from the far right.

"Some say Romero is the problem," an observer said, "but others say it wouldn't make any difference if he was gone. Most just say it's too late, too late for anything."

— KAREN DeYOUNG

Court Finds FBI

Illegally Seized

Cult Documents

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP) — A federal judge has ruled that the U.S. government had "illegally and unconstitutionally" seized documents during a raid on a Church of Scientology office here in 1977.

U.S. District Judge William Bryant on Friday ordered the government to return all of the documents seized by 25 FBI agents during their July 8, 1977, search. Assistant U.S. Attorney Raymond Banoun said the government would appeal the decision.

Mr. Banoun said the ruling would have no effect on a criminal trial scheduled for Sept. 24 of nine church members accused of stealing U.S. government documents and planting buging devices in government offices.

He said that those criminal charges were based on evidence seized during a raid, also on Sept. 8, 1977, at church facilities in Los Angeles. A U.S. District Court judge in Los Angeles last year ruled that the Los Angeles search was legal; that decision was upheld by a U.S. appeals court.

Viet Aide Backs SALT-2 U.S. Communist Parley

ROIT, Aug. 26 (AP) — If the U.S. arms limitation treaty to gain ratification in the States, the arms race will stop, a member of the Soviet Union told the Communist Party.

Asked when his government would lift its restrictions on the emigration of Jews, Mr. Fedoseyev said that they were free to leave if their work did not involve sensitive state secrets. He added, "We will continue to preserve the present procedure as any state would."

"You can understand that secret knowledge is not secret after a time and that's why there's just a time limit" on emigration, he said. "When this thing [state secrets] stops being guarded by the state, they are free to leave if they want to."

Mr. Fedoseyev said that the Soviet Union was turning to hydroelectric as well as nuclear power in its approach to the energy crisis. "We have found new resources of coal, oil and natural gas, but we have the approach that these types of energy will not always be available," Mr. Fedoseyev said.

"We would like to point out that we are paying great attention to the development of our sources of nuclear energy, and its ratio to our general energy balance will be growing substantially," Thermoelectric energy "will be our major source of energy in the future," he added.

Mr. Fedoseyev, 71, is a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences in addition to his position on the highest Communist Party organization in the Soviet Union.



Peter Fedoseyev

Payments by Fiat In U.S. Rust Case Said Insufficient

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (WP) — The Italian carmaker, Fiat, has been shortchanging its customers who have been returning their rusted-out cars under a government-negotiated recall settlement, Transportation Department officials said Friday.

And, the department said, the government may seek to have the company take back more cars for premature rusting problems.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration said it would conduct a hearing Sept. 26 to determine if Fiat has been underpaying owners of 1970-71 model 850 Fiat Spiders who were promised market-value prices for their overly rusted cars.

The hearing also will probe the issue of whether Fiat also should be made to recall 1970-74 model 124 vehicles for similar rust problems because the agency has learned that Fiat has been secretly buying back some 124 models from owners who have complained about rusting problems.

The safety agency reached agreement March 16 with the Italian automaker, under which Fiat agreed to recall the 1970-71 850 Spiders and pay the owners of those cars the original purchase price minus a fair depreciation. But consumer reports to the agency show the company has been paying between \$100 and \$500 for the 850s, which government claims should be worth more than \$1,000.

Cuba-Ecuador Ties Seen

MIAMI, Aug. 26 (UPI) — Cuba and Ecuador have agreed to re-establish diplomatic relations. Radio Havana announced yesterday.

The broadcast said the two nations would exchange ambassadors as soon as possible.

5 Firms Win Waivers for Engines

PA Delays Auto Emission Standards

Reginald Stuart

NYT, Aug. 26 (NYT) — Environmental Protection has granted five automakers two-year delays in some of their engines 1981 standards for carbon emissions.

U.S. and two foreign firms won regulatory waivers

h Will Skip s If Presence ardizes Pact

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26 (AP) — Ian Smith, the former minister of Rhodesia, says would not go to the Zimbabwean constitutional conference in London next month since there would be no immediate

here for a visit that might speak engagement asked Friday whether his presence at the talks would be a stumbling block to the conference.

He said, "then I will the conference."

ack prime minister of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, selected Mr. Smith as 2 delegates to the London conference called by Prime Minister Thatcher of Britain in 1977 to settle the constitution that have split black and white majority gov-

erners of the Patriotic front alliance. Robert and Joshua Nkomo, have Mrs. Thatcher's invitation conference. They oppose

ment on the grounds as still hold the power because built into the

nith said that a settlement reached without the guerilla that the Patriotic Front's at the conference was

It's Up to Israel and Egypt

The Carter administration was smart to abort its plan to sponsor its own resolution on Palestinian rights in the UN Security Council. Any resolution even marginally tolerable to the Israelis would have been scorned by the Palestinians, and vice versa. A resolution not tolerable to the Israelis would have so heightened their distrust of the administration as to put at unbearable risk the prospect of the Egyptian-Israeli talks on Palestinian autonomy. Perhaps later, if those talks break down, it will be helpful to use the United Nations, a body currently tipped almost as much against Egypt as against Israel, as a forum for Mideast negotiations. But for the time being, the forum should remain the Egyptian-Israeli talks. Was it in discreet recognition of this fact that the Security Council, professing to be doing Andrew Young a favor, chose not to press a new Palestinian resolution at this time?

There is no particular reason to linger long over this latest up-the-hill, down-the-hill embarrassment suffered by the United States. The priority must now be to demonstrate that the Egyptian-Israeli talks can produce solid progress toward the autonomy envisaged at Camp David. For considerations of prestige no less than diplomacy, the administration needs badly to demonstrate this. Egypt needs to demonstrate it in order to reduce the isolation from the Arab mainstream that still constitutes the most troubling threat to its own continued adherence to peace. Israel needs to demonstrate it to prove that, in protesting the UN route, it was not merely trying to hack out of its commitments on Palestinian autonomy.

It is worth saying again: Menachem Begin's cramped views on autonomy dominated the language that Israel, Egypt and the United States accepted at Camp David. But at the same time, as Mr. Begin's critics on the right have not let him forget, he did agree to submit the initial autonomy and then the "final status" of the West Bank and Gaza to a

negotiating process whose outcome Israel agreed not to foreordain. That leaves only a sliver of wiggle room in which negotiations can proceed. But in that tiny space, and only there, lies what promise the negotiations hold. This is not to say there are no problems of Egyptian fidelity to Camp David. Egypt appears out of bounds, for instance, in asking that Palestinians outside the autonomy areas be entitled to vote in autonomy elections. But the question of Israeli fidelity is, for obvious reasons, more urgent.

This is not the place for a detailed analysis of Israeli obligations under Camp David. The central point is that the accords give Israel no warrant to demand that its own military government rather than the new negotiating framework be the source of authority for the autonomy regime. The danger here is not merely that this approach would make a puppet of any autonomy regime. The danger is that it rationalizes the Israeli claim to go on settling Jews in the West Bank and Gaza and to requisition and even expropriate Arab land for that purpose. Nothing proves more conclusively to Israel's friends and would-be partners in peace that it is acting in bad faith than its settlements policy. The settlements are nails in the Camp David coffin. They expose as a sham Israel's claim to be striving for peace.

If it is fair for the United States to ask the Palestine Liberation Organization, as it has, to recognize Israel's right to exist, then it is no less fair to ask Israel to halt its settlements. In their political contexts, the two steps are surprisingly and equally difficult. They are also essential prerequisites for the two peoples to persuade each other of their readiness for peace. Mr. Begin is about to meet Anwar Sadat again, in Haifa, in order to move the so-far stalemated autonomy talks. That is the time and place to show the wisdom of keeping these talks as the main forum of peace-seeking in the Middle East.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Compromise in Nigeria

Nigeria is now halfway through the transfer of power from a military government to civilians, one of the most difficult passages in modern politics. After long preparation, voting began in early July for state and federal legislatures, governors and finally a president. The winner of the presidential election, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, is to take office Oct. 1. It has been an impressive performance by the generals who are voluntarily stepping down.

The last elected government of Nigeria collapsed 13 years ago in a coup generated by the regional and tribal rivalries that shortly turned into the Biafran War. When civilians last ruled in Lagos, the country's troubles were similar to those of most other newly independent countries of black Africa. The struggle toward economic development, and the crippling shortages of wealth, were much like those elsewhere. But since 1966, Nigeria has become one of the world's major oil producers and a lack of money is no longer quite the limitation that it once was. Perhaps it will also turn out that civil war has taught Nigeria, like other countries, that the art of political compromise is more valuable than it looks at first.

One early test of the spirit of compromise may well be the nation's reception of the election results, as interpreted by the federal

electoral commission. Precisely to avoid the kind of struggle for regional dominance that precipitated the 1966 coup, the new constitution requires the winning candidate to get 25 percent of the vote in at least two-thirds of the country's 19 states. Mr. Shagari, far ahead of any of his four opponents, got more than 25 percent in 12 states, but only 20 percent in the crucial 13th.

The four losers, happily anticipating a runoff in the electoral college, immediately began dealing and hidding in a fashion reminiscent of a deadlocked nominating convention in the United States. The generals disappeared. They evidently did not wish to see power descend, by a series of scandals and private bargains, to a minority candidate. The electoral commission reconsidered, and found that Mr. Shagari's vote was more than enough. It reasoned that 25 percent of two-thirds meant 25 percent of the vote in 12 states and two-thirds of 25 percent in the 13th. The generals find that arithmetic logical. It suggests that Mr. Shagari will take office with the support of the military, who take pride in their constitutional preparations and wish to see them turn out successfully. That looks like another good omen for Mr. Shagari's presidency.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

U.S. Prisoners Abroad

A federal court in Connecticut has freed three U.S. cocaine smugglers from prison sentences imposed by Mexico because of the torture and other injustices they suffered there at the hands of policemen, judges and jailers. The ruling may look like a blow for civil liberties and human rights. Unfortunately, it could be a blow instead to the humane treaty that allows the United States to repatriate imprisoned Americans to let them serve out their sentences in their own country.

The prisoner-exchange agreement, reached in 1977, requires inmates to consent to be transferred, and the three prisoners who were moved from Mexico to the federal prison at Danbury, Conn., did so. But then they quickly sought release. Judge T.F. Gilroy Daly held that Mexico's proven abuses had rendered their consent involuntary. In the judge's words, the prisoners "would have signed anything to get out of Mexico."

There is no doubt that these prisoners were mistreated and that this mistreatment helped to induce them to accept the transfer authorized by the treaty. The claims in their habeas corpus petitions, only lamely contested by

the Justice Department, were all too reminiscent of the complaints by imprisoned Americans and their families that inspired the treaty in the first place. But surely the three smugglers were also influenced by the prospect, beyond better treatment, of the parole that would be available on their return to the United States and by the ordinary desire to be home again. What other rational choice was open to them? Do they seriously argue that, but for the coercion, they would have chosen to stay in a Mexican prison?

Judge Daly's decision should be reversed. Otherwise, it could create difficulties for other prisoners seeking to benefit from exchange agreements. The United States has a similar treaty with Canada and has signed, but not ratified, exchange agreements with Turkey, Panama and Peru. The exchange approach is a promising method of helping Americans caught in the toils of criminal-justice systems that differ from their own. It puts aside disputes over human rights in order to rescue individuals. Other nations will be reluctant to sign and execute any such agreement if it exposes their law-enforcement systems to U.S. judicial review.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

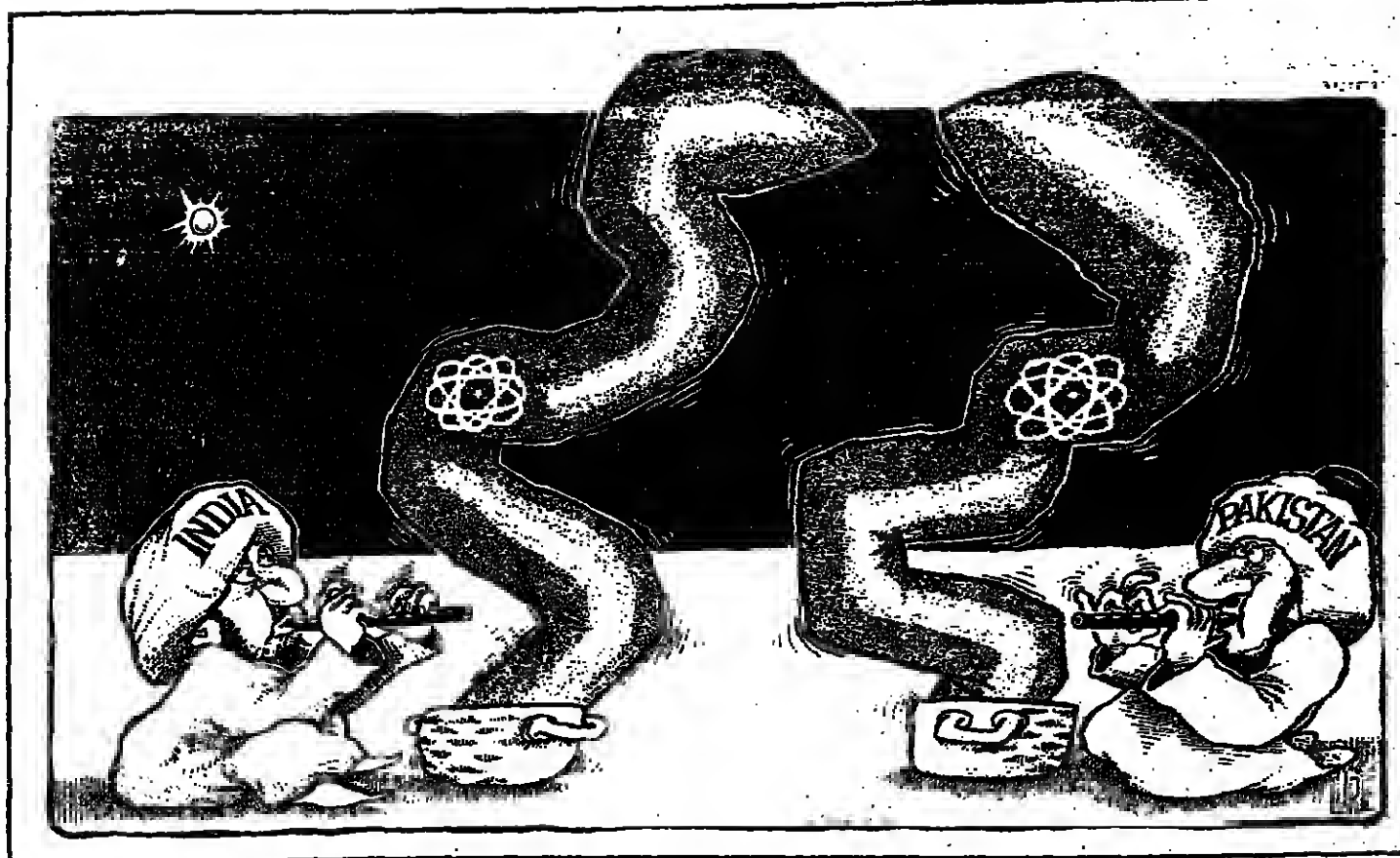
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
August 27, 1904

LONDON — "Autos for the millions! Nonsense!" exclaims the incredulous man in the street. "Autos are the toy of the moneyed classes." It is with the object of proving that the auto can now be made within the means of the man of moderate income that a series of trials is to commence under the auspices of the Automobile Club, for vehicles sold at prices varying from £125 to £200. Many professional men living outside the city would be likely to use these cheap automobiles for running up to London and back home if they were assured that in addition to being reliable they would not cost much more than the railway season ticket.

Fifty Years Ago
August 27, 1929

LONDON — Increasingly grave reports of the conflict between Jews and Arabs in Palestine reached here today. Two Englishmen have been killed, and several others, including an Oxford undergraduate who was acting as a special constable, were wounded in the fighting, which now has spread from Jerusalem to the surrounding towns where there are Jewish centers. One report says that 30 Jews were killed in an attack on Hebron. The Arabs are said to have braved machine-gun fire in attacking Jewish settlements in the suburbs of Jerusalem. The British battleship Barham is understood to have reached Jaffa, and troops are hurrying to Jerusalem.



'Guernica': A Troublesome Homecoming

By Kevin Michel Cape

LOS ANGELES — One of the most poignant moments in recent Spanish history came when Pablo Picasso's lawyer announced last month that the late artist's epic painting, "Guernica," would at last receive a permanent home in Spain. Picasso's will stipulated that "Guernica" was to be on long-term loan to the Metropolitan Museum in New York until Roland Dumas, the lawyer for the Picasso heirs, judged that democracy and civil liberties had been fully restored in Spain, at which time the painting was to become the property of the Spanish government.

The news that "Guernica" will be exhibited in the Prado in Madrid is being celebrated as yet another triumph of Spanish democracy over the country's fratricidal history. But the painting is also a bitter reminder of the most serious threat to Spanish democratic institutions: the seemingly intractable Basque problem. For not only do Basque nationalists claim independence for their region in the country's northwest, they also demanded that "Guernica" be exhibited in the Basque region rather than in Madrid.

One suspects that if Picasso were alive he would accede to the Basque claim. For "Guernica" is not the title of some Cubist version of a Parisian fantasyland, but a powerful depiction of the destruction of the ancient town of the same name, the first in Europe to be ravaged by aerial bombing. Using bombing techniques that later were to become familiar from Rotterdam to Warsaw, Nazi pilots aiding Franco leveled the town in 1937. Picasso responded by painting a series of images of Guernica's residents caught up in what the artist called "the cold, clinical inhumanity of modern warfare."

Spiritual Capital

Guernica had always been the spiritual capital of the Basques, who seized the civil war as an opportunity to proclaim their independence. Europe's oldest ethnic group, they believe that Guernica is the site of the old oak tree where mountain tribes met in a primitive democratic forum a millennium before the birth of modern Spain.

But now that contemporary Basque nationalists are clamoring for "Guernica's" permanent exhibition near the site of the 1937 bombing, Prado officials have responded that this is impossible, citing security reasons as well as the fragility of the canvas.

But a more important reason for the government's refusal is that Premier Adolfo Suarez is in no mood to compromise on an issue of such great symbolic importance. With the separatist organization

ETA embarked on a campaign to kill military and police officers, the Suarez government is increasingly worried that Basque militants will drag the country into anarchy.

Indeed, ETA's goal is to provoke the military into a violent reaction against the government (perhaps an attack like Franco's 1936 assault on the Republic regime), which might cause enough chaos to allow the Basque region to become independent.

That strategy holds a certain macabre logic. In June, for instance, after two high-ranking officers were murdered, murmurs of discontent circulated within the army about the Suarez government's "weakness" in providing security. But, despite these provocations, the military has remained firmly loyal to King Juan Carlos and Suarez, due partly to the brilliant stewardship of Lt. Gen. Manuel Gutierrez Mellado. Still, Spaniards keep a close eye on the mounting body count of military authorities who have been murdered by Basque nationalists and wonder: How much longer? Nervous Madrilenos remember the days — not so long ago — when a general on his deathbed was said to have been asked by a priest: "Do you forgive your enemies?" "I have no enemies," came the reply, "I've had them all shot."

Unable to provoke the army,

ETA nationalists launched a wave of attacks on Spanish resorts, hoping to frighten away foreign tourists. Not surprisingly, it is the Basque region itself that suffers most — tourism has dwindled to a trickle in San Sebastian — but ETA's terror tactic is nevertheless enjoying some success, with foreign bookings currently down a dismal 30 percent on the Costa del Sol. However, a major arm of the ETA disavowed terrorism aimed at tourism.

The controversy over "Guernica" and the Basque nationalism that underlies it shows once again that there are few workable compromises in the continuing struggle of Basque vs. Castilian. Basque militants clamor for total independence, while Madrid is ready to concede only autonomy. And so the bloodshed continues. Spain, after all, the country of *sol y sombra*, light and dark. Shades of gray are lost in this struggle over absolutes.

So, while one may rejoice that Spanish democracy has finally met Picasso's exigent criteria, the nation's museum opus will probably stir up more problems for Spain than any national treasure is worth.

Kevin Michel Cape, who teaches economics and history, wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

The New Economic Order: A Lack of It

By Robert Lekachman

NEW YORK — A long time ago, during the reign of Ike the Good, global politics and economics were a snap. In full possession of the mandate from heaven, the United States led the Free World against the atheistic, materialistic Sino-Soviet monolith. The "Free World," an elastic term, embraced not only the democracies of Western Europe but also assorted Latin American, Middle Eastern and Southeast Asian tyrannies. No matter, all were welcome on the condition that they pledged themselves to the cause of anti-communism by signing up for one of John Foster Dulles' regional alliances.

In that golden era, the U.S. economy dominated the globe, exporting not only food, manufactures, arms and advice but also, until 1948, even oil. Experts warned that the shortage of dollars was likely to be permanent.

Seldom since the battle of Yorktown has the world been turned topsy-turvy so completely and quickly. Converted by defeat to democracy, West Germany and Japan speedily rebuilt their economies, with the indispensable aid of U.S. subsidies. These days the dol-

lar is in disconcerting surplus. As many as 600 billion Eurodollars slosh around in European banks, for all practical purposes unregulated by the politicians of any land.

West German, Swiss and Swedish living standards surpass that of the United States, an ultimate insult to U.S. amour propre. Common observation testifies to the superiority of a great many Japanese and European products and readily explains the weakness of the dollar against gold and sturdier currencies. Although U.S. business schools are the envy of the universe, their graduates direct enterprises whose productivity has been flagging dangerously.

Altruistic Advice

West German and French politicians altruistically advise the beleaguered U.S. president on the better handling of energy and inflation. Gone are staunch, brutal friends like the Shah of Iran and Anastasio Somoza. Israel, one of the few democratic dependents of the United States, ungratefully prefers its own welfare and security. Increasingly, U.S. domestic monetary and budget policy lies at

the mercy of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and Soviet grain imports.

The only consolation available appears to be that matters have marched scarcely better for the Soviet Union. Where is the monolith of yesterday? The Chinese bitterly rival the Soviet "hegemonist" for influence in the Third World. In Africa, the services of Cuban mercenaries come at a high price in subsidies to the Cuban economy. The small countries of Eastern Europe are as restless as the proximity of the Red Army allows them to be. Ingratitude is no monopoly of U.S. allies: Egypt kicked the Russians out, in the course of "winning" Ethiopia. The Soviet Union "lost" Somalia. The Soviet economy is a mess; except in the best of years, Soviet farmers cannot feed themselves and the rest of the nation — once more, a five-year plan has fallen far short of its targets for consumer goods and heavy industry. If the CIA has it right this time, the Soviet Union will by the mid-1980s import instead of export oil.

To this dismaying world, the U.S. response has been confused and contradictory. In 1979, the United States imports far more

OPEC oil than in 1973. Its trade policy uneasily combines classical free trade and the protection of meat, sugar and steel as well as orderly marketing agreements aimed at compelling the Japanese to do less of what they do best — to export consumer goods enormously attractive in Western markets. U.S. aid policies swing erratically between human rights and realpolitik.

Simple Clues

There are three comparatively simple clues to understanding the world's disorder. The first is the dominant fact that "economic growth has slowed practically everywhere. The second is the probability that growth rates will not soon accelerate. Indeed, the U.S. economy has already slid into recession. The policies of Britain's new Conservative government have aggravated that country's inflation and led to a situation in which, as The Economist put it, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's "only hope of avoiding a subsequent wage explosion is to clobber the economy into recession." The third clue is the consequence of pervasive slowdown: a shift from the comparatively benign policies of growth to the nasty, complicated dilemmas of distribution.

By now, Carter-bashing is as much an international as a domestic blood sport. But it is only fair to note that not even Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany has done noticeably better than recent U.S. presidents in formulating unifying policies for EEC, Japan and the United States. When growth slows down, less is available to be divided. Until politicians and their constituents decide how to divide fairly what is available, economic policy is unlikely to improve.

Robert Lekachman, a professor of economics at Lehman College of the City University of New York, wrote this article for The New York Times.

Depicting Picts

The Art in London article by Susan Heller Anderson (HT, Aug. 11-12) is illustrated with Le Moyn's "Daughter of the Picts." From the text it would appear that this charming lady is a denizen of 16th-century Florida.

What it illustrates is a hard-dying belief that the Picts, one of the four founding peoples of Scotland, were painted or tattooed (which the name connotes). There is no historical evidence to support this myth, more than 1,500 years old, enforced by illustrators and artists of the 16th and 17th centuries, who showed Picts tattooed from head to foot.

ALEXANDER KLIEFORTH, Minister, U.S. Embassy, Bonn.

Not for Sale

Re "No Bidders for Hitler's Self-Portrait" (HT, July 20): That wasn't the only Hitler self-portrait, the one that was up for auction in New York.

Hitler's private secretary, who now lives in retirement, found one sketched in pencil by the Fuehrer on

Pakistan, India and The Bomb

By Enrico Jacchia

ROME — Reports that Pakistan might be much closer building a nuclear bomb than viously suspected are distressing. Yet India's reaction is surprising not to mention alarming.

It is a symptom that the world is approaching a crisis in the nuclear-arms control quite due to the one that prompted the United States and the Soviet Union in the 1960s to propose — or, to use more realistic words, to try — the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

India is certainly justified in viewing with apprehension the military efforts of its neighbor. Considering, however, that Prime Minister Charan Singh, just before going to New Delhi by announcing that would respond to Pakistan, pushing ahead with India's military nuclear program, the indeed cause to worry, if not fear, what the next step might be.

India already has demonstrated its nuclear capability with an explosion in 1974. Under the leadership of Dr. Homi Bhabha, a prominent nuclear physicist, a large number of Indian scientists have been trained in nuclear technology, both peaceful and military. The Indians far more advanced in this field than the Pakistanis — not only do they know how to handle nuclear materials, they are already testing their vehicles.

India might try to dissuade neighbor in many effective ways not excluding a commando raid the facility where the Pakistanis reportedly assembling the time explosive. But there is a proper in New Delhi to increase, not India's own mass-destruction capability.

On the surface, the debate seems to be about Pakistan. Yet underlying concern might be, or even the disbanding might be, some Indian politicians to enter their country with the prestige status of an atomic power. The son will be learned quick throughout the developing world.

Unable to Cope

The United Nations seems unable to cope with this particular kind of threat to international order. The nuclear weapons ministered by the Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, at best, sound the alarm; cannot prevent a country building nuclear weapons if it determined to do so.

Yet, a get-tough attitude and concerted action of the United States and the Soviet Union, the sympathy if not the active port of the advanced industrial nations, might achieve results.

It would not be an unprecedented move. When South Africa about to explode a nuclear device in the Kalahari Desert a week years ago, the United States and the Soviet Union acted forcefully to prevent an extension of nuclear military power.

Commando action has also preceded: a French plane that producing uranium rods for a reactor was sabotaged near Israel allegedly were involved that action. It is well known: the Iraqis are determined to Uranium-235, a material employed in research reactors but also in bombs.

Pakistan and India, South Africa and Iraq, Libya perhaps, are following this path — who can say how many others will follow? When President Carter took advanced industrial nations to a plutonium technology and a reduction and to adopt strict measures for their export policy to avoid clear proliferation, his strongly supported by the Congress, received a chilly response, the least. A couple of years ago, it is clear that Carter focused the threats involved.

A number of developing countries seem to believe that to announce the option of possessing atomic arsenal, implies a humiliating surrender of sovereignty, certainly a wrong belief. So what is at stake is whether the world will become a nuclear world or a world where nuclear would be beneficial for nations to inflict on the more violent ones some measure of retaliation.

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Obituaries

Bandleader Stan Kenton, Jazz Innovator

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 26 (AP) — Stan Kenton, 67, an innovative force in jazz music for more than 35 years, died yesterday of a heart attack at a Los Angeles hospital.



Stan Kenton in 1965 photo

Mr. Kenton once said in reply to his critics, "The moment of creation is the most potent time; then it diminishes until it finally has no meaning for the society around it."

He was born Stanley Newcombe Kenton in Wichita, Kan., on Feb. 19, 1912.

He moved with his family to California as a youngster. He began playing piano as a boy and, together with three other students, formed a jazz group while in high school.

Mr. Kenton played with various bands and combos before forming his own group. His big break came in 1941, when his band was signed to play at the then-famous Rendezvous Ballroom in Balboa, Calif.

He was named Most Popular

His name was well known by 1945, and he formed another band, the Artistry in Rhythm group, named the most popular band of 1946 by music polls. As the big bands began to fold after World War II, Mr. Kenton formed his Progressive Jazz Orchestra, and then, in 1950, his Innovations Orchestra.

Some of the top jazz musicians played with his various bands, including Buddy Childers, Kai Windling, Eddie Sauter, Shelly Manne, Maynard Ferguson, Shorty Rogers and Bud Shank.

Mr. Kenton was married and divorced three times. After his divorce from his first wife, Violet, he was married for six years to singer Ann Richards, who once sang with his orchestra. His third wife, Jo Ann, said she sued the bandleader for divorce because she "feared for her life."

His son, Lance, was charged with conspiracy to commit murder and assault with a deadly weapon in connection with a racketeering attack on a lawyer last October.

Philip G. Cochran

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 26 (AP) — Philip Gerald Cochran, 69, a decorated Air Force hero and model for two comic-strip characters, died yesterday.

He suffered a heart attack while riding in a hunt in Genesee, N.Y. Mr. Cochran, who received eight citations for his World War II exploits, was chairman of Lyons Transportation Lines, an Erie trucking firm.

With Maj. Gen. John Allison, Col. Cochran led the airborne invasion of Japanese-occupied Burma in March, 1944, when 12,000 troops and 2,000 mules were dropped behind enemy lines.

Among his citations were the Distinguished Flying Cross, the French Croix de Guerre and the British Distinguished Service Order.

Cochran's Milt Caniff developed two characters after Col. Cochran — Col. Flip Corkin in "Terry and the Pirates" and Gen. Philbrick in "Steve Canyon."

In the early 1950s, he directed the aerial sequences of the RKO motion picture, "Jet Pilot," produced by Howard Hughes and starring the late John Wayne and Vivien Leigh.

Rear Adm. Draper Kauffman

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 26 (AP) — Funeral services for retired Rear Adm. Draper L. Kauffman, 68, known as the father of the Navy's underwater demolition teams and a former superintendent of the Naval Academy, will be held Sept. 7 at the academy chapel.

Adm. Kauffman, who was commissioned in the Naval Reserve a month before Pearl Harbor, received a Navy Cross for his role in the first recovery of a 500-pound Japanese bomb used in the attack. Later, he was in charge of underwater demolition activities in the Saipan, Tinian, Guam, Iwo Jima and Okinawa campaigns.

He became academy superintendent for three years beginning in 1965 and then commanded naval forces in the Philippines and was commander of the 9th Naval District at Great Lakes, Ill., when he retired in 1973.

Aliamed Daouk

BEIRUT, Aug. 26 (Reuters) — Former Lebanese Premier Aliamed Daouk, 87, died here Friday after a long illness.

Mr. Daouk, who served as premier in 1941-42 and in 1960, was also a former ambassador to France and Spain.



Wearing a fur-lined cap, Pope John Paul II talks with Italian Alpine soldiers yesterday after he blessed the statue of the Madonna, Queen of the Dolomites, on Marmolada Mountain.

Pope Blesses Statue of Madonna on Mountaintop

BELLUNO, Italy, Aug. 26 (NYT) — Pope John Paul II, who was a passionate mountain climber in his native Poland, went up by cable car 10,708 feet high to the peak of the Marmolada massif in the Dolomite Alps near here today to bless a statue of the Madonna in a ceremony above the glaciers.

In a snowstorm, the temperature far below freezing, the pontiff proclaimed the Virgin Mary "Queen of the Dolomites," noting that Poles were today celebrating the feast of Our Lady of

Jasna Gora, the "Mountain of Light" near Czestochowa. The 59-year-old head of the Roman Catholic church visited this region north of Venice to honor his predecessor, Pope John Paul I, a son of the Dolomites who was elected to the papacy a year ago today.

Early in the morning, the pontiff said Mass at Canale d'Agordo, a town in a narrow valley near here where Albino Luciani, who was to become Pope John Paul I for only 33 days, was born in 1912.

In a homily during the outdoor

rite under a cold downpour, the pontiff recalled the "extraordinary phenomenon" of his predecessor's elevation in a conclave in the Vatican that had lasted only a little more than a day.

Alluding to Pope John Paul I's cheerful personality, the pope said: "He would have smiled also in this rain." The heavy showers, the pontiff remarked, were "the tears of the mountains" for his predecessor.

More than 10,000 persons from northeastern Italy and Austria came to Canale d'Agordo, a town of 1,800, to see the pope.

At Nonaligned Nations Conference

Tito Bloc Seen Opposing Cuban Document

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 26 (NYT) — Led by President Tito of Yugoslavia, a group of Third World leaders reportedly is planning to challenge a declaration proposed by Cuba for approval at a conference of nonaligned nations next week in Havana, sources close to the group said yesterday.

The sources said that some governments objected to the ideological thrust of the wide-ranging Cuban document, which they are said to believe presents an essentially Soviet view of world problems. These governments want to emphasize the nonaligned nature of the Third World movement, the sources said, by condemning both "hegemonism" and "imperialism" rather than just assailing the West.

The sources also said that a long economic section of the 76-page Cuban document blamed Western industrial nations for the impoverishment of the Third World and

St. Lanka are reportedly among the countries planning to propose drastic amendments to the draft declaration during the meeting of heads of state.

At a meeting of Third World foreign ministers in Yugoslavia in July last year, many governments, including some African states that oppose the Cuban presence in Africa, objected to holding the September conference in Havana on the grounds that Cuba was not nonaligned.

Several heads of state, among them Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, decided against attending the meeting. Others in this group were determined to be on hand to block what they felt were Cuban efforts to draw the movement toward the Soviet camp. Marshal Tito, who in 1955 helped found the movement to protect developing countries from both Soviet and U.S. domination, is expected to play a key role at the conference.

The Cuban document deals extensively with the Middle East, condemning the Camp David, Md., accords between Egypt and Israel, proposing military and other assistance for the Palestine Liberation Organization, and denouncing what is called Washington's hostile attitude toward the Palestinians. But it does not call for Egypt's expulsion from the movement. Sources said that they believed that Arab states, led by Syria, Iraq and Algeria, will not be able to muster a majority for such a move.

The section on Africa in the declaration that the Cubans will propose does not refer to foreign troops on the continent, although another section calls for the "dissolution of military blocs and the withdrawal of foreign troops, particularly from those territories where they are stationed against the will of the people."

Cuban Forces

This wording appeared to be designed to justify the presence of Cuban forces in Angola and Ethiopia. Last year's foreign ministers' meeting, however, specifically rejected "efforts by the power blocs to turn Africa into a battleground of the Cold War" and similar phrasing could be introduced at next week's conference.

On affairs in this hemisphere, Cuba's draft declaration called for the independence of Puerto Rico and Belize, denounces Washington's continued control of the Naval base at Guantanamo in Cuba and what are called its "acts of hostility, pressures and threats" against Cuba. The document also calls for support of the new left-leaning government in Grenada, which is expected to join the non-aligned movement at the conference.

The document, which was prepared before last month's victory by Nicaragua's Sandinista guerrillas over President Anastasio Somoza, charges the United States with having interfered in that country's internal affairs. Since then, Nicaragua's Junta of National Reconstruction has applied for membership in the nonaligned movement and two members of the ruling junta are scheduled to attend the Havana conference.

Pilot Dies in U.S. Crash

HORSHAM, Pa., Aug. 26 (AP) — The pilot of a Marine Reserve A-4 Skyhawk jet was killed today when the aircraft crashed shortly after takeoff from the Willow Grove Naval Air Station. A Navy spokesman said the pilot guided the aircraft to an uninhabited area but was unable to eject.

Mr. Lundberg then recounted how his party, the Conservatives, had drawn on Mr. Dahlberg's computer system to make a list of all city employees and send them personalized letters geared to their job concerns.

"We were able to get at all the hospital workers and let them know our party was thinking about things they were interested in," said Mr. Lundberg. "It was very effective."

Provokes Retaliation by Budapest

Author Fights for Rights Of Hungarian Minorities

By David A. Andelman

TIHANY, Hungary (NYT) — At 77, with a lifetime of poetry, fiction and sociology behind him and a number of prestigious prizes of literature to his credit, Gyula Illyes should be above the daily hurly-burly of literary survival in an East European country.

But lately, Mr. Illyes is discovering that even he is not immune. An anthology of essays on the problems of Hungarian minorities abroad was printed here a year and a half ago but still has not been released. The second volume of his eagerly awaited autobiography is six months overdue. All his local publishers will tell him is that "there are some delays."

Copies of the essays have been smuggled abroad. But his own people cannot read it in his own language in his own country. And this, he told a visitor the other day, is the source of his greatest frustration.

The problem is that Mr. Illyes has been criticizing his country's Communist neighbors for the way they treat their ethnic Hungarian minorities.

Important Cause

Mr. Illyes and many of Hungary's leading intellectuals hope that such activities, coinciding with widespread social, economic and political strains here, will not alter the long-standing relationship of tolerance between writers and the state. But his present cause, Mr. Illyes feels, is in the long run still more important.

Since his early years as chronicler of the heartland of Hungary — his "People of the Pusztas," the 1936 story of a group of poor Hungarian farmers, first brought him international renown — Mr. Illyes has seen himself as an integral part of the Hungarian soil and its people. He delights in the wine he makes here on the shore of Lake Balaton and which he serves from great wicker covered flagons at his small, stone cottage. But his trouble flows from

this concern for all Hungarians and the motherland.

"Hungary, by virtue of its history, has millions of its people beyond its borders," he says. "Our people are badly treated in Romania, in Czechoslovakia, he adds. Many are peasants. They cannot defend themselves against these strong governments. So someone must do so."

Discrimination Threat

Mr. Illyes does not want the Hungarian language and customs to disappear among the three million Hungarians in Romania or the one million in the Slovak regions of Czechoslovakia, all of them remnants of the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire after World War I. Severe discrimination, he says, is threatening not only their culture but also their very ability to live decent lives.

In the last two years, Mr. Illyes has formed committees for the defense of Hungarians in Romania and Czechoslovakia. Next week in Vienna the Czechoslovak Charter 77 human rights group will release a detailed account of Slovak repression of Hungarians written by a Slovak-Hungarian doctor, with a preface by Mr. Illyes.

These are difficult matters for the Communist government here to ignore. Three years ago, when the Charter 77 movement was formed and some Hungarian intellectuals moved to support it, the Czechoslovak government demanded retaliation against them, but the government of Janos Kadar refused. Bitter times ensued between the two Communist neighbors.

Official Silence

It is unthinkable for the Kadar government even now to openly criticize Mr. Illyes, who almost symbolizes Hungary for even the most remote and illiterate peasants. But the leadership could silence him at home, and it appears to be trying to do that.

In turn, Mr. Illyes has cut himself off from all contacts with the government and politicians, according to relatives and close friends. He has retreated to his Lake Balaton cottage, and he avoids discussions of Hungarian politics, of publishing of the literary climate — of everything except the minority problem and the woods and lakes of his country.

"It will all work out in the end, I am sure," he said when a visitor raised the question of the delay in publication of his books. But friends and relatives are not quite so confident.

"This is a difficult time in our country in many ways," said a close relative. "The sharp price increases last month that have caused much grumbling and unhappiness worry the government. The leadership may feel it has to demand more conformity."

Hong Kong Site May Be Razed

HONG KONG, Aug. 26 (AP) — Tiger Balm Garden, a private park displaying statues in vivid colors of mythical Chinese characters and known to millions of visitors to Hong Kong, may be razed to make way for apartment buildings.

The new owner of the six-acre hillside park, Chung Kung Holdings Ltd., plans to build a 400-unit residential complex on the site, according to company spokesman George Zang, who stressed that the project was still in the planning stages.

Construction sources said the company is still negotiating with the government over the lifting of government restrictions dealing with parks. The park was completed in 1955 by the A.W. Boon brothers who made a fortune from a popular medicinal ointment called Tiger Balm Oil.

Kenya Confiscates 114 Elephant Tusks

NAIROBI, Aug. 26 (Reuters) — Kenyan police have reported confiscating 114 elephant tusks worth an estimated \$135,000 at Nairobi airport after they had been loaded on a plane bound for Frankfurt.

The ivory consignment, packed in boxes and weighing 650 kilograms, had no documents to indicate its owners, they said after seizing the tusks last week. The hunting of game and trade trophies has been banned as part of Kenya's effort to preserve wildlife.

S. Finds No Evidence of PLO Talk Tapped

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 — At General Benjamin Civiletti's J.S. intelligence agencies have said that there is no evidence that Andrew Young's secret talks with a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization were tapped by anyone.

Civiletti commented Friday on reports that Israeli intelligence had spied on the session, led to Mr. Young's resignation as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

Young resigned after violating administration ban on officials' contact with the PLO and misleading the State Department about what he had done.

Civiletti said he had checked all departments, bureaus and offices on whether the July 26 agreement, held in the New York home of the Kuwaiti ambassador, had been wire-tapped, bugged or otherwise placed under surveillance.

No Evidence

said he had received "no indication or no evidence of any spying or surveillance of that agreement by anybody," there was no U.S. agencies could claim that foreign agents had monitored Mr. Young's meeting.

re Profits and Losses

Farm Workers Prosper in Small California Co-Op

By Robert Lindsey

INAS, Calif. (NYT) — Bertha, former migrant worker and sharecropper, now is the weather like a capitalist. All the strawberries she belongs to her.

Sabana, a native of Jalisco, and her husband and four children are members, along with other families, of an agricultural cooperative, all are former migrant workers sharing in the profits.

casual losses — of their own, she said with a smile. "You wish you were a capitalist," she said. "But tell yourself you just have to work harder."

Years ago, when the Sabana family earned less than \$6,000, last year, the first full year of the co-op's operation, the family averaged \$12,000, yearly earnings are expected to rise.

A family is given a portion of acres leased by the co-op, the end of the year, after the harvest, profits are divided to each family according to the productivity of its piece.

6 Co-ops

co-op to which the Sabana family belongs is one of six in this region in central California, operated under auspices of locally financed community development Central Coast Community Development Corporation.

agency estimates that at 76 migrant and sharecroppers, a total of about 1,000 people now earning a living in the area. The organization, as a broader program aimed at migrant workers get off the social travel and poverty, migrant families form corporate

ases of Cholera Reported In Spain

BRID, Aug. 26 (Reuters) — Health authorities yesterday reported 11 cases of cholera in the coastal town of Malaga.

Swedish City Restores Privacy to Computer Systems

(Continued from Page 1)

made computer use even more efficient. In the orthopedics ward, which receives 60,000 patients a year, there are no papers, archives or typewriters in sight. A receptionist working with a television-type screen that serves as a computer terminal can quickly figure out what specialist is available for a visit, print out the patient's previous history and current symptoms and prepare a bed or private room — all before the patient even arrives at the ward.

Under Sweden's socialized medical system, there have often been complaints that patients no longer have an opportunity to choose their doctors or stay with them throughout treatment. But if anything, service has become more personalized at the Malmo General Hospital.

Improved Service

"With this machine," explained the receptionist in the orthopedics ward, "I can program the patient to see the same doctor, again, and again. I can even check back on patients months later and have them return and see the same doctors who attended them in the first place."

Minicomputers have considerably cut down the waiting time for apartment-seekers in Malmo. At the housing department, officials use their terminals to match people with available residences. A family's size and income, and the neighborhood they prefer are fed into the system. Three or four apartments, with addresses, phone numbers and the names of the landlords, appear on the television screen. The family is then given a week to check out the residences and report their choice back to the housing department.

"People used to complain that it took months for us to find them an apartment," said Johann Rode, a housing official. "Now they sometimes complain they don't have enough time to make up their mind about a place."

Malmo's decentralized computer system has attracted so much attention in Sweden and abroad that Mr. Dahlberg has been forced to receive three or four delegations a week interested in buying the system for their own communities. Claiming it was "terribly absentminded," Mr. Dahlberg says he keeps a schedule of his visitors and

Spain Police Arrest 19 in Truck Strike

MADRID, Aug. 26 (Reuters) — Police yesterday arrested 19 members of picket lines and escorted nonstriking truck convoys on the fourth day of a strike by some haulage firms, government sources said.

They said the strike was being partly supported in 27 of Spain's 50 provinces but had had little impact on distribution of goods. The strikers, owner-drivers and small employers, are demanding government action to lessen their dependence on big companies for contracts and profits.

a set speech in the memory bank of his own computer terminal.

The speech extols the cost benefits and efficiency of a decentralized system and warns about the dangers of centralization. "History shows that if you give a bureaucratic power, he will use it because it's easier than not using it," says Mr. Dahlberg.

Not all of Mr. Dahlberg's admirers share his fears on computers and privacy. "If you have done nothing wrong, if you are a good citizen, you have nothing to worry about," said Roland Lundberg, a member of Malmo's City Council.

Mr. Lundberg then recounted how his party, the Conservatives, had drawn on Mr. Dahlberg's computer system to make a list of all city employees and send them personalized letters geared to their job concerns.

"We were able to get at all the hospital workers and let them know our party was thinking about things they were interested in," said Mr. Lundberg. "It was very effective."

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New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price
NEW YORK IAP-1	101.16	ATT 6 1/2 79	98 1/2	BOND 4 1/2 79	77 1/2	Consolidated	101.16	Consolidated	101.16
... (table continues with many more entries) ...									

Bank Stock Quotations	
(Closing Prices of the week's trading)	
Bank of America	34 1/4
... (table continues with bank stock prices) ...	

Consolidated Trading	
OF NYSE Listings	
Week Ended Friday, Aug. 24, 1979	
... (table continues with consolidated trading data) ...	

Mutual Funds	
Closing Prices August 24, 1979	
Fidelity	101.16
... (table continues with mutual fund prices) ...	

Currency Rates	
American	2.06
... (table continues with currency rates) ...	

Treasury Bills	
8-10-1979	91.16
... (table continues with treasury bill prices) ...	

Foreign Bonds	
... (table continues with foreign bond prices) ...	

Olivetti International S.A.

(Incorporated with limited liability under Luxembourg law)

U.S. \$35,000,000

9 1/2 per cent. Guaranteed Notes due 1986

unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by

Ing. C. Olivetti & C., S.p.A.

(Incorporated with limited liability under Italian law)

Società Generale

Banca Commerciale Italiana

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Crédit Lyonnais

Euromobiliare S.p.A.

European Banking Company Limited

Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino

J. Henry Schroder Wagg and Co. Limited

Midland Bank Limited

U.S. \$50,000,000 Floating Rate Capital Notes 1983

For the six months 21st August, 1979 to 21st February, 1980 the Notes will carry an interest rate of 1 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Used on The London Stock Exchange

Principal Paying Agent: European-American Bank & Trust Company, 10 Hanover Square, New York, NY 10005, USA

Agent Bank: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, London

Blackie's

When in Washington, D.C. meet me at Blackie's

2nd & M St. N.W. OUR 33rd YEAR

INTERNATIONAL BONDS	
(a weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues)	
... (table continues with international bond listings) ...	

NYSE Averages

Week Ended Friday, August 24, 1979

Index	High	Low	Close
Dow Jones	1,012.16	1,008.16	1,010.16
... (table continues with NYSE averages) ...			

Midland Bank Limited

U.S. \$50,000,000 Floating Rate Capital Notes 1983

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Eurobonds: Dealers Fear Heavy Selling

By Carl Gewirtz

U.S. Aug. 26 (AP) — Euro-dollar traders talked about the "drunk of a panic," said they were "very, very" as and worried about a tidal wave hitting the market. Among these fears was the sharp rise in short-term rates Friday, whopping 13 1/16% of a point Thursday to 12 5/16 percent for one-month Eurodollars and 10 1/16 percent for three-month Eurodollars, reflecting the expected U.S. monetary policy will be as they, rose a quarter-0.11% percent.

The increase was fueled by Rep. Paul Volcker, chairman of Federal Reserve, made about in chances of easing U.S. policy so long as inflation remains below 6%.

The latest money supply reported by the Fed late July fanned fears of yet a furthering of credit policy.

It seemed to be confirmed Friday when traders in New York reported that the Fed had again its target on the rate of federal funds — overnight — bank money, the base from all other market interest rates scaled up. Fed funds at 1 1/4 percent, up 3/16 on

the day, has bad omen for the bond market.

Not only have interest rates peaked, as many had been saying, but it may be some time they turn down once they do — in contrast to the formation of a rapid decline.

Investors who buy the paper for some time assures can put their

money in a safe place and disregard what is happening to the price of the bonds. They continue to be paid the interest on their outflows and will be repaid the face amount as maturity.

Dealers, however, have problems. They borrow funds to finance their holdings. And at today's rate borrowing costs far exceed the interest income earned holding these securities. Worse yet, dealers who are short have to finance an open position at the same high rates but do not even have the offsetting interest income to ease the burden.

"There is not a single major market maker currently making a net profit," says one knowledgeable trader. The key questions worrying the market are whether the burden of continuing to inventory bonds will outweigh the losses to be incurred by liquidating them and how much inventory is actually overhanging the market.

There is some evidence of distress selling last week. Dome Petroleum 10s of 1994, troubled by a bid-94 1/4 asked from 95-96 a week earlier, while Kennecott 9 1/2% of 1986 ended the week at 92 3/4-94, down from 94 1/4-94 1/4. Dealers, meanwhile, are sharply marking down the prices they quote in an effort to discourage sellers and thus reduce the risk of having to incur their own holdings. There is a reduction to be made, any dealer says one dealer. Quotes increasingly are being made to clients and not to other traders.

The new-issue market for fixed-rate dollar debt remains shut. The only offerings expected are a series of convertibles by Japanese borrowers, which should be kicked off

WPK (AP) Weekly Over the Counter

Syndicated Bank Loans

PARIS, Aug. 26 (IHT) — Despite Nigeria's reputation for being a difficult country to do business with and the bad taste it has left with some after its nationalization of British Petroleum's assets, the country has had no trouble marketing a number of relatively small new bank loans. So far this year, the country is estimated to have borrowed close to \$1 billion.

Currently, Amex Bank is leading a syndicate raising up to \$125 million. Kuhn, Loeb Lehman Brothers is putting together a \$100-million loan. Canadian American has organized a \$73-million loan and First International Bancshares has done a \$50-million loan.

These are all project financings to build roads, dams and the like and all run for seven to eight years at identical terms of 1 percentage point over the London interbank rate (Libor) plus a half-percent front-end fee.

The secret to Nigeria's success — the loans are all oversubscribed — is the "topping up" of the lending margin by the foreign contractors who are to build the projects. While bankers insist that there is nothing illegal about such practices, they are adamant in not wanting to talk about it.

They say the practice is widespread, used in many countries, but they refuse to specify which ones. They note the practice occurs on project loans, or wherever there is the additional party beyond the basic lender-borrower.

"In doing business in Nigeria, foreign contractors, who have had to submit a financing plan with the project bid, pay up to 2 percent in additional front-end fees to the banks to get them to financially back the project. The banks readily acknowledge that this fee is added to the contractor's bid price and that in reality Nigeria is really footing the bill."

"The Nigerians know it," says one banker, "and they turn a blind eye."

More often than not, the supplier's payment is called an "advisory fee" to be paid to the banks which have helped put together the financing.

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

this week with a \$30-million, 15-year issue for Asahi Optical. Final details remain to be settled, but a coupon of 6½ percent is widely rumored. ...

Nippon Seiko with \$30 million, Mitsubishi Trading for \$50 million, Dai-ichi for \$30 million and Toshiba for \$50 million have been tentatively scheduled through the end of September.

Depending on how well these are received, more Japanese convertibles are expected in the coming months.

In the floating rate market, Williams & Glyn's has accelerated by

[illegible]

Commodities: A Busy Week for Metals

By Sue Shellenbarger

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (AP-DJ) — Gold futures set records for the third consecutive day Friday but closed lower after traders took profits, while signs that the U.S. Federal Reserve has tightened credit-depressed interest rate futures.

Gold futures on New York's Commodity Exchange closed \$3.80 to \$4.20 an ounce lower. Silver futures reached highs and, partly because trading closes 15 minutes earlier than that of gold, evaded heavy late profit-taking to end with 16.1- to 20-cent-an-ounce gains. Copper futures, which close earlier than silver, chalked up gains of 1.55 to 1.7 cents a pound, apparently in sympathy with other metals.

another factor in higher metals prices, he added.

Platinum futures closed mixed after rising earlier in Friday trading. Nearby contracts maintained slight gains after the world's two major producers raised their prices.

On Chicago markets, interest rate futures plunged in active trading after the Federal Reserve's activities in the nation's money markets indicated quite clearly that it would raise its target interest rate on federal funds to 11 1/4 percent from 11 percent, an analyst said.

usually most subject to speculative swings in price, closed 10 to 32 points lower. Treasury bond futures, aided somewhat by late short-covering, closed 13 to 17 points lower.

On the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, a burst of short-covering late in Friday's trading pushed live cattle futures higher by as much as the 1.5-cent-a-pound daily limit, despite steady-to-lower cash prices for various cuts of fresh beef. Bullish signals on traders' price charts also led to cow buying, said Thomas Mann, livestock and meat ana-

lyst for Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc.

Live hog futures closed mostly higher in sympathy with buying in cattle. Pork belly (bacoon) futures were mostly higher by as much as 1.2 cents a pound, on an unexpected increase in cash prices. "A lot of people had thought that prices for pork products had topped out, but for some reason they were trading higher," Mr. Mann said.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, new talk circulated that predicted cold weather and possible frost may affect developing grain and nilseed crops in Canada and on the northern edge of U.S. grain-growing regions. Amid covering of short positions and pre-weekend booksquaring, wheat futures gained 1½ to 7 cents a bushel, corn rose 2¼ to 3½ cents and soybeans gained 3 to 8 cents.

New York Stock Market

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (NYT) — Gloomy economic news eased the stock market into a downturn last week. The Dow Jones industrial average, which had risen about 55 points in the previous four weeks, fell 3.16 to 830.20. A further slide was halted by continued heavy institutional purchasing, which analysts said was an encouraging sign.

Among the bearish reports was the government's announcement that new orders for factory goods declined 5.2 percent last month to their lowest level in 11 months, providing new evidence that the U.S. economy was in a recession.

Another depressant was the Federal Reserve Board's report late Thursday that the nation's money supply jumped by \$1.8 billion in the latest reporting week. The huge rise portends still-higher interest rates, according to analysts. Generally, when interest rates increase the market weakens.

The best performer on the New York Stock Exchange last week again was Superior Oil, which soared 28 points to 501. In the preceding week, the issue climbed 37½ points after the company split the stock 5-for-1, raised the dividend and reported sharply higher second-quarter profits.

The market's upswing this summer has been fueled by heavy buying from cash-laden institutions. The big question in the minds of many investors is: Will the trend continue?

Ronald Koenig, managing director of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc., believes it will. Mr. Koenig reasons that in the final analysis "stocks are cheap." He pointed out that price-earnings ratios in general are at historic lows, with the Dow selling below book value, and that the price-dividend ratio is very favorable.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)

Area

Over-Counter Market

[illegible]

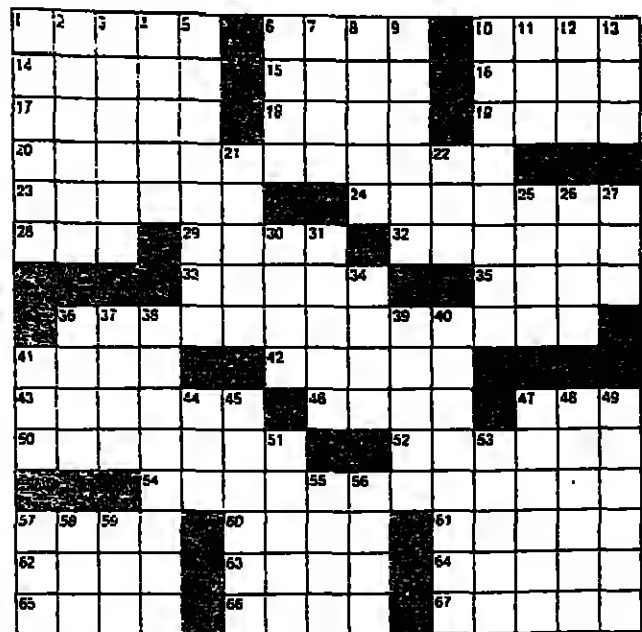
Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Net	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chgs	Sells In	100s	High	Low	Last
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Option & price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Class	Option & price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Class	Option & price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Class	
-- Sep --								-- Mar --								-- N.Y. --								
Asarco	25	45	89	o	17	17	23%	du Pnt	45	51	1-16	1-16	2%	41	23%	42%	Avond	25	40	95	4	3	o	o
Alarco	25	40	89	o	41	41	23%	Fst Ch	15	o	o	18	2%	47	23%	47%	Avond	25	35	95	115	15	114	o
Alarco	25	40	89	o	223	1-16	24%	Fst Ch	15	o	o	18	2%	47	23%	47%	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Best F	20	o	o	42	42	42	24%	Geodry	15	4	15-16	110	40	13-16	15%	15%	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
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Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
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Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
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Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
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Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
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Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
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Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
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Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
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Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy	25	40	95	115	15	114	o
Chase	25	30	5-12	12	12	12	24%	Gravdy	10	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Baldy							

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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Muleska



ACROSS

- 1 Double agents
6 Waller or Domino
10 Heavenly headgear
14 Matisse
15 Hedgepodge
16 Cain's victim
17 Group of eight
18 Anthracite
19 Conduct
20 Yell blue murder
23 Catch in a net
24 Home of the Angels
28 Compass letters
29 Composer's goot
32 Cave
35 Revise
36 Shoshonean Indians
38 Fit
41 Prima donna
42 Off limits
43 Beer mugs
46 Catherine, last wife of Henry VIII
- 47 Where to see Redford: Abbr.
50 Pertaining to part of the eye
52 Three-bagger
54 Show who's the boss
57 Soft drink
60 Stravinsky or Sikorsky
61 River in N.C.
62 Kiln
63 Dub
64 Scrutinized, with ill intent
65 "Knock on letters
66 Merriment
67 Corundum

DOWN

- 7 Medicinal plant
8 Coronet
9 Bye-bye
10 Thirty minutes
11 Honest one
12 Meadow
13 Word with Harry or Nick
21 Condiment
22 Paddle's relative
25 "Oo, Brutal!"
26 Newspaper notice
27 Apr. and Dec.
30 Saucy
31 Ready for use
34 "The Aha" Honeymoon, 1914 hit song
36 Yugoslav strongman
37 Perpetually
38 Where Hawaii is not
39 Lapp's region
40 U.S. poet-playwright: 1875-1950
41 Mil. award
44 New: Comb. form
45 Preparing lumber
47 Marital partner
48 More miserly
49 Quack's pretended possession
51 Licit
53 Girder
55 "Eternal City"
56 Devil's walking-stick
57 Guernsey or Doxter
58 Egg: Comb. form
59 Zodiac sign

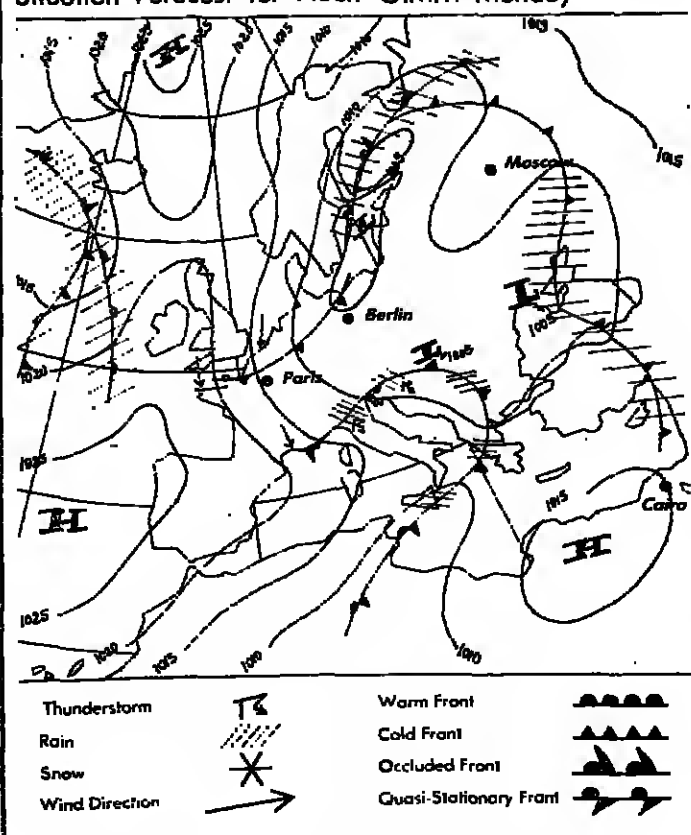
Solution to Friday's Puzzle

CLAIMS UP BONES UP
RIVIERA OVER AIR
ELITE WITH RAVEN
TAIRIE LIRIATE EISEI
AID B. LEAITE EISEI
VARIANCE SPARER
AVIA TCE S. JATIE
REIT TIE RIV. CENWAT
TRAINING PLEA LEO
BOARD GARROTE D VET
BOARD GIANITIC PLITY
UP'S WIPIT EASIS OUP
WAT TATITE EIT RIV
SILIOGAINS NESTLE E

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		C	F
ALABAMA	16	61	Sunny	MADRID	22	72	Sunny	
ALASKA	17	63	Overcast	MIAMI	28	82	Cloudy	
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Sunny	MILAN	28	82	Cloudy	
ANKARA	20	68	Sunny	MONTREAL	21	69	Sunny	
ATHENS	20	68	Sunny	MOSCOW	11	52	Overcast	
BEIRUT	20	68	Sunny	MUNICH	11	52	Rain	
BELGRADE	18	64	Sunny	NEW YORK	22	72	Cloudy	
BERLIN	17	63	Cloudy	NICE	24	75	Sunny	
BIRMINGHAM	17	63	Cloudy	OSLO	19	64	Cloudy	
BUDAPEST	10	50	Cloudy	PARIS	17	63	Cloudy	
CASABLANCA	24	75	Cloudy	PRAGUE	25	77	Sunny	
COPENHAGEN	12	54	Overcast	ROME	22	72	Cloudy	
COSTA DEL SOL	28	82	Hazy	SOFIA	22	72	Cloudy	
DUBLIN	16	61	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	16	61	Rain	
EDINBURGH	16	61	Overcast	TEHRAN	23	73	Cloudy	
FLORANCE	16	61	Stormy	TEL AVIV	26	79	Sunny	
FRANKFURT	11	52	Stormy	TOKYO	28	82	Sunny	
GENEVA	16	61	Overcast	TUNIS	27	81	Sunny	
HELSINKI	18	64	Stormy	VIENNA	17	63	Overcast	
HONG KONG	29	84	Sunny	WASHINGTON	28	82	Sunny	
ISTANBUL	24	75	Sunny	ZURICH	11	52	Rain	
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Sunny					
LISBON	17	63	Shower					
LONDON	17	63	Cloudy					
LOS ANGELES	19	67	Cloudy					

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Monday



Embezzler Finds Renewed Life Carries an Expensive Price Tag

ELLICOTT CITY, Md., Aug. 26 (UPI) — A credit manager for a carpet firm, told he was dying, stole \$29,000 from his employer to spend his last days in wild living — then found out he wasn't sick after all.

Dennis Soyter pleaded guilty to embezzlement Friday and told Howard County Circuit Judge Robert Fischer that he stole the money after doctors told him he had a rare, terminal intestinal disease. "He went off the deep end and blew a lot of money on wild parties, spending

up to \$1,000 an evening," said his lawyer.

Mr. Soyter, 32, then learned that his disease was an allergic response to the surgical gloves used by doctors who performed exploratory surgery, his attorney said. Mr. Soyter received a suspended sentence and ordered him to repay the money at the rate of \$5,000 a year.

The embezzlement was detected shortly after Mr. Soyter left the carpet firm in 1977. He is now a credit manager for a loan firm.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE



ANDY CAPP



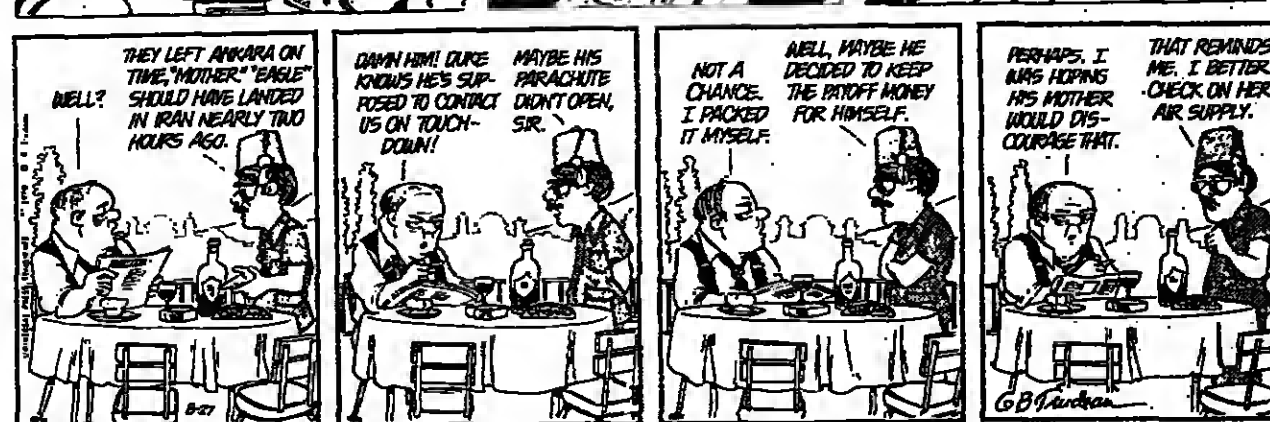
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PERPI

IRYAH

TEEBEL

JEGLEG

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: EXILE FELON PONDER THWART

Answer: When a jury doesn't "work" — WHEN IT'S "FIXED"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"

"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE DEAD ZONE

By Stephen King. Viking, 426 pp. \$11.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT'S RIDICULOUS, I know. But part of the way through Stephen King's new novel, "The Dead Zone," I found myself seriously pondering the question: "If you could jump into a time-machine and go back to 1932, would you kill Hitler?" I mean I caught myself actually furrowing my brow over the question, as if its premise were perfectly real.

Why should I have been willing to do this on an otherwise ordinary August afternoon? Because the hero of "The Dead Zone" is this guy named John Smith who's been bopped on the head a couple of times. As a result of these boppings, he gets flashes of the future every so often when he touches somebody. And he's shaken hands with this unborn politician and gotten a very bad set of vibes indeed — flashes of the pol being sworn in as the president of the United States; visions of nuclear war and universal suffering; the whole fascist ball of wax. So now Smith is thinking about assassinating the man, he's researching his background and making late-night notes, like a regular old Sirhan Sirhan or Arthur Bremer, and he's going around asking all his friends, "If you could jump into a time-machine

And I believed in Johnny Smith. I believed in him because I wanted to believe in him, of course; because the fun of a certain kind of fiction is asking, "What if . . . ?" and then playing with the possibilities. But I believed in him most of all because Stephen King, who specializes in such scary hypotheses ("Carrie," "Salem's Lot," "The Shining," "Nightshift" and "The Stand") and who seems to be getting better at them all the time, Stephen King makes it easy and fun and, above all, frightening, to believe in John Smith.

To begin with, there's the way Smith's premonitions work. The only mystification you have to accept is that his unusual ability has been caused by some injury to his brain — a "subdural hematoma," one of the doctors calls it — originally sustained from a fall on the ice when Smith was a child, and aggravated by an automobile accident that puts him into a 4½-year coma when he is a young man. The rest is easy to accept. His flashes of the future only occur occasionally, they only apply to other people and they only occur when he literally touches them. So there isn't any foolishness about his knowing his own future, or any of the philosophical conundrums that would arise.

Then there are the rich possibilities that King keeps alive for his story. He may cheat a little to do so, switching points of view arbitrarily and introducing out of nowhere such plot developments as, or an episode involving a psychopathic rapist-murderer, whose mind we know but whose identity remains a mystery, or an altogether puzzling incident in which a tavern owner refuses to buy a set of lightning rods from a traveling salesman. But for some reason, instead of annoying or distracting, this habit of jumping about only serves

N.Y.-Based Hot Dog Chain Up for Sale

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (UPI) — Nathan's Famous, known for its Coney Island frankfurters, is up for sale.

A spokesman for the company said yesterday that discussions were under way with several companies that had expressed an interest in purchasing the fast-food chain. The family firm, which was founded in 1916 by Nathan Handwerker, a Polish immigrant, had gross revenues of \$29.8 million for the fiscal year ending March 25, but still incurred a \$13,018 loss.

Nathan's, one of the first franchises in the fast-food business, credited with perfecting the mass-produced hot dog, was sold for 5 cents in 1916. It now costs 85 cents.

From its original stand on the Boardwalk at Coney Island, Brooklyn, Nathan's spread to the rest of the city, and franchisees were also opened in New Jersey and Florida.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

What is a slight positional advantage worth? With correct play on both sides, it is not enough to decide a game, but it is enough to present problems for the defender.

And when there are problems, there are errors. Even when the defender has successfully resisted the opponent's efforts to expand the initiative, his battle is not finished. The moment when one has slithered out from under pressure is a danger point because it often gives rise to euphoria, and that in turn to carelessness.

That is why it happens that the slight positional advantage is such a potent weapon in practice.

A typical case is provided by the game between grandmasters Ulf Andersson of Sweden and Jan Hein Donner of the Netherlands in the 13th round of the recent I.B.M. International Tournament in Amsterdam.

Ideally, after 6 B-B4 in the exchange variation of the Slav Defense, Black should maintain symmetry with 6 . . . B-B4, but most players do not care to take on the complications that can arise from 7 P-K3, P-K3; 8 B-QN3, N-Q2; 9 Q-R4, Q-N3; 10 B-N4, even though Black did very well in Magernov-Koslov, U.S.S.R., 1978, with 10 . . . B-K5; 11 P-B3; 12 Q-Q6.

The trouble with Donner's solid 6 . . . P-K3 is that it locks in the Black QB behind his center pawns, automatically conceding White a slight positional superiority.

The doubled KB files resulting from 6 B-B4 were nothing to worry about. White was concerned about the more important consideration was that the Black KB, the one not blocked by Black pawns, was eliminated, and Andersson got an unshakable grip on his KS square.

The old trap, 10 . . . Q-N7; 11 N-Q4, winning the queen, was no lure for Donner. The true object of his early queen move was to keep his rooks united later with 13 KR-B1 and 14 . . . Q-Q1.

With 20 . . . N-N1 and 21 . . . P-N3, Donner actually forced the exchange of all rooks at move 23 and 24, preventing Andersson from getting anywhere on the QB file. But just when he could praise himself for a logical defense, he erred with 25 . . . N-K5, allowing his

	White	Black	White	Black
1-10	100%	100%	100%	100%
11-20	100%	100%	100%	100%
21-30	100%	100%	100%	100%
31-40	100%	100%	100%	100%
41-50	100%	100%	100%	100%
51-60	100%	100%	100%	100%
61-70	100%	100%	100%	100%
71-80	100%	100%	100%	100%
81-90	100%	100%	100%	100%
91-100	100%	100%	100%	100%

Frost Wins 13th Angels Wallop Blue Jays, 24-2

TORONTO, Aug. 26 (UPI) — on Baylor had two home runs, including a grand slam, to drive in six runs and Bobby Grich, Dan and Bob Clark each had two homers to power the California Angels to a 24-2, lopsided victory over the Toronto Blue Jays here yesterday.

Baylor's grand slam came in the 11th; Grich, Ford and Rod Carew so had RBIs in the eight-run inning. In the second, Grich hit his homer of the season, and at the end of three, California led 13-0.

Dave Frost went all the way, striking 10 hits to pick 13th win since 1965. Craig Kusick, a 21-year-old pitcher, made his major-league debut for the Blue Jays, giving up two runs and three in over 2 1/2 innings.

Royals 1, Red Sox 0 — In Kansas City, Mo., Dennis Leonard pitched a four-hitter as the Royals edged Boston, 1-0. Willie Wilson accounted for the Sox's only run when he led off the 11th inning against loser Mike Torrez (13-9) with a slicing line drive to left fielder Jim Rice for his 11th inside-the-park home run of the year.

Mariners 5, Tigers 4 — In Detroit, Seattle's Willie Horton victimized his former club with a grand slam home run and a sacrifice fly to lead the Mariners to a 5-4 victory over the Tigers here yesterday.

Twins 4, Yankees 1 — In Bloomington, Minn., Mike Duggan's pinch triple, Dutch Regier's tie-breaking single and a four-run eighth inning that led to Jerry Rouseman and Minnesota's 4-1 triumph over New York.

Indians 5, A's 3 — In Cleveland, Len Barker scattered eight hits before needing a throwing relief help from Victor Martinez and Bobby Bonds hit a three-run homer as Cleveland beat Oakland, 5-3.

Brewers 5, Rangers 2 — In Arlington, Texas, home runs Cecil Cooper and Ben Oglive, a third-inning Milwaukee leadoff by lead and the Brewers held on to a 5-2 victory over Texas. Mike Ivaldi (14-5) gave up nine hits but walked one in gaining his eighth victory.

Reds 5, Mets 4 — In the National League, New York's George Foster's leadoff hit triggered a five-run ninth-inning rally yesterday that lifted the Cincinnati Reds to an 5-4 victory over New York. It was the 35th victory for the Reds in eight games.

Astros 3, Phillies 1 — In Philadelphia, Joe Nickro, with help from Joe Sambito, had a three-hitter to become the 18-game winner in the major leagues and spark Houston to a 3-1 victory over Philadelphia. The victory enabled Houston to remain a game ahead of Cincinnati in National League West.

Giants 5, Cubs 2 — In San Francisco, Mike Ivie's d-blow fly fell for a three-run victory over Chicago.

Transactions — National Basketball Association: A. J. A. to a multi-year contract. RYLAND TRAIL BLAZERS — Traded with Seattle to the Cleveland Cavaliers for a round draft choice in 1980 and 1981.

FOOTBALL — Minnesota Vikings — Signed wide receiver, on the retired list.

MINNESOTA VIKINGS — Signed wide receiver, on the retired list.

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double in the seventh, breaking a tie and giving San Francisco a 5-2 victory over Chicago. Starting pitcher John Curtis (9-8) of San Francisco and Lynn McGlothen (11-9) of Chicago waged a strikeout duel through six innings. Curtis fanning nine and McGlothen 10.

Pirates 4, Padres 3 — In San Diego, Tim Lincecum lined a single to right with two out in the top of the 10th inning to drive in Bill Robinson and give Pittsburgh a 4-3 victory over San Diego. Dave Roberts, who pitched the final four innings, raised his record to 2-3. The game lasted six hours and 12 minutes.

Cardinals 5, Dodgers 4 — In Los Angeles, Ken Reitz drove in the winning run with an eighth-inning sacrifice fly, helping St. Louis score a 5-4 victory over Los Angeles.

Colts 17-7 preseason victory Friday night. Washington picked up seven yards on the play.

Cowboys Avenge Defeat in the Super Bowl With Exhibition Victory Over the Steelers

DALLAS, Aug. 26 — The Cowboys got a little revenge last night as a 47-yard field goal with two seconds remaining by Rafael Septien clinaxed a comeback that gave Dallas a 16-14 victory over the Pittsburgh Steelers in a preseason Super Bowl rematch.

Dallas appeared a certain loser when it had to give up the ball with 1:48 to play, but Septien's possession at its own 37 with 38 seconds left. Quarterback Roger Staubach, who hit 19 of 32 passes for 207 yards, sparked the winning drive by completing passes to Drew Pearson, Tony Hill and Preston Pearson, setting up Septien's field goal.

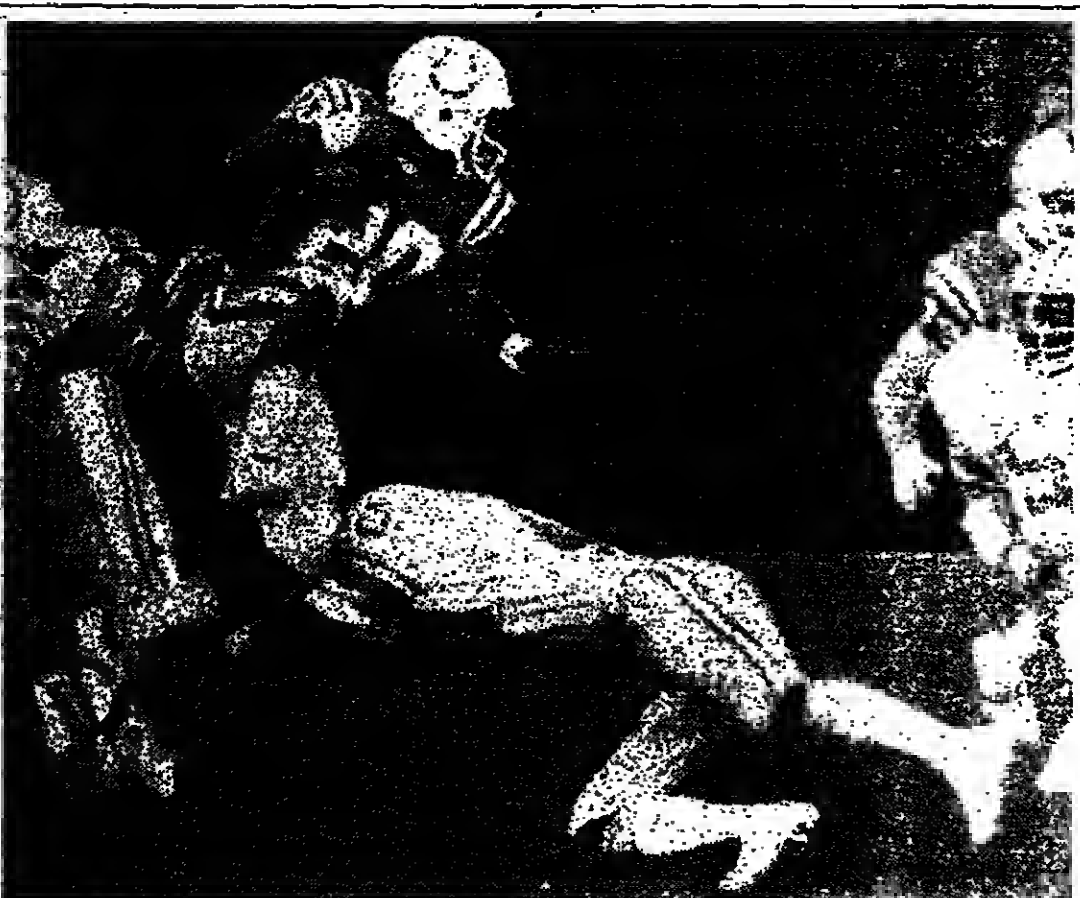
NFL Preseason Final Standings

Team	W	L	T	P	PA
American Conference					
Atlanta	4	4	0	0	22
New England	3	5	0	0	22
Baltimore	3	5	0	0	24
N.Y. Jets	3	5	0	0	24
New York Giants	3	5	0	0	24
Control					
Pittsburgh	3	5	0	0	24
Cleveland	3	5	0	0	24
Houston	3	5	0	0	24
West					
Detroit	3	5	0	0	24
Kansas City	3	5	0	0	24
Seattle	3	5	0	0	24
San Francisco	3	5	0	0	24
Oakland	3	5	0	0	24

Team	W	L	T	P	PA
National Conference					
Denver	3	5	0	0	24
Washington	3	5	0	0	24
St. Louis	3	5	0	0	24
N.Y. Giants	3	5	0	0	24
Philadelphia	3	5	0	0	24
Control					
Chicago	3	5	0	0	24
Green Bay	3	5	0	0	24
Tampa Bay	3	5	0	0	24
Minnesota	3	5	0	0	24
West					
Los Angeles	3	5	0	0	24
San Francisco	3	5	0	0	24
New Orleans	3	5	0	0	24
Atlanta	3	5	0	0	24

Team	W	L	T	P	PA
REGULAR SEASON					
San Francisco	10	6	0	0	24
San Diego	10	6	0	0	24
Los Angeles	10	6	0	0	24
San Francisco	10	6	0	0	24
San Diego	10	6	0	0	24
Los Angeles	10	6	0	0	24
San Francisco	10	6	0	0	24
San Diego	10	6	0	0	24
Los Angeles	10	6	0	0	24

More Sports On Page 9



Joe Washington of the Colts tries to hurdle over Jimmy Allen, the Lions' defensive back, during the Colts' 17-7 preseason victory Friday night. Washington picked up seven yards on the play.

Pittsburgh scored in the second quarter on a 1-yard run by Franco Harris and an 8-yard pass from Terry Bradshaw to Jim Smith. Dallas cut the deficit to 14-13 on TD passes from Staubach to Billy Joe DuPree and rookie back Ron Springs.

Dallas' comeback was ignited by a 62-yard punt return from Wade Manning, who will apparently make Cowboy roster despite having never played a down of college football. Manning, who played centerfield on the Ohio State baseball team, returned a Pittsburgh punt to the Steelers' 11 to set up Dallas' first score.

In St. Louis, Otis Anderson scored on a 6-yard run and Mike Wood booted a 39-yard field goal in the first quarter to give the Cardinals a 10-7 triumph over Chicago. Jim Hart, playing three quarters plus for St. Louis, had nine completions in 17 attempts for 78 yards.

In Cincinnati, Doug Williams fired second-half touchdown passes of 41 yards to Jimmie Giles and 8 yards to rookie Gordon Jones to lift Tampa Bay to a 24-13 triumph over the Bengals. With 7:58 to play in the final quarter, Williams lofted a perfect 41-yard scoring toss to Giles to put the victory away.

In East Rutherford, N.J., Matt Robinson celebrated his new No. 1 status with two first-half touchdowns passes for the Jets, who went on to defeat the New York Giants, 14-6. Named a week ago to start at quarterback ahead of Richard Todd, Robinson hit Scott Dierking with a 10-yard touchdown pass 50 seconds into the game and connected with Bruce Harper on a 50-yard scoring pass in the second quarter.

In Oakland, Calif., Derrick Jensen picked up a fumble of the opening kickoff and raced 65 yards for a touchdown, lifting the Raiders to a 14-13 triumph over Buffalo. Raider kick-returner Ira Matthews took Tom Dempsey's opening kickoff at the 1-yard line and returned it 35 yards before fumbling into the hands of Jensen, who dashed the rest of the way.

In Milwaukee, David Whitehurst directed a 31-point first half with two touchdowns passes in leading Green Bay to a 45-35 victory over Atlanta. Whitehurst's passing and the Packers' big early lead overshadowed a big performance by Falcon backup quarterback June Jones, who completed 26 of 43 passes for 361 yards.

In Los Angeles, Rod Perry returned an interception 22 yards for one touchdown and Pat Thomas set up a second score with an interception to highlight Los Angeles' 23-7 victory over San Diego. The Chargers mounted a long drive in the second period for their only score, as the Rams intercepted Dan Fouts and James Harris twice apiece.

Friday night, in Miami, Larry Csonka bulled over from four yards out with 5:28 remaining to give the Dolphins a 14-13 victory over the Philadelphia Eagles and a 4-0 preseason record. The Dolphins drove 61 yards in nine plays for the winning touchdown after falling behind by 10-0 and 13-7 margins.

In Baltimore, rookie defensive back Nesby Glasgow returned a punt 67 yards for a touchdown in the second period to spark the Colts to a 17-7 victory over Detroit. Glasgow, who also intercepted a pass, fielded Larry Swider's punt at the Baltimore 33 and eluded several Lion tacklers to put the Colts ahead 14-7.

In New Orleans, rookie place-kicker Russell Ezelebe, scoring his first points as a professional, booted a 29-yard field goal with 37 seconds left to lift New Orleans over Houston, 10-7.

In Washington, Cleveland turned two fumble recoveries and an interception into touchdowns to score a 21-9 triumph over the Redskins. Mike Pruitt ran 1 yard for the first Brown touchdown, set up by a fumble recovery by Mickey Sims, and linebacker Clay Matthews returned a fumble 53 yards for another score.

In Denver, Jim Turner booted a 34-yard field goal at 8:42 of overtime to lift Denver over New England, 20-17. Turner's kick was set up on the passing of Craig Morton, who hit tight end Riley Odoms with a 19-yard pass to move deep into New England territory. Morton had hit Jon Keyworth with a 6-yard scoring strike with 29 seconds left in regulation play to tie the game at 17.

In Seattle, Jim Zorn completed nine of his first 10 passes and seven different Seahawks scored touchdowns as Seattle blasted San Francisco, 55-20. Sherman Smith, Tony Benjamin and David Sims each had first-half TDs, and rookie tight end Mark Bell caught a 6-yard scoring pass from Zorn to help stake Seattle to a 34-0 halftime lead.

Remembering McCreary Big Little Man of the Turf

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (NYT) — Somebody sent a tear sheet from The Daily Racing Form with Barney Nagler's column about the new book by Bill Heinz called "Once They Heard The Cheers." The column made agreeable reading, for Barney knows Bill Heinz and appreciates his integrity as a reporter and his mastery of the writing art. Just below Barney's piece, though, two lines of bold black type seemed to jump off the page. They read: "Conn McCreary Dies at 58; Rode Two Derby Winners"

For one who had been away, out of reach of American newspapers, it was like a blow to the solar plexus. Conn McCreary, that gallant, laughing, honest, mischievous, snake-bit little guy — how could he be dead? There was enough life in him for any three men. If you work around sports there is one question you hear again and again: "Who was the most unforgettable character you have encountered?" There is no answer, but in any list of candidates Conn would be right up there, 4-foot-1 and great. Thinking of Conn brings back a flood of stories, all of them endearing. Perhaps there is room here for two.

From 1939 through 1959, Conn rode approximately 9,000 races. He hit the headlines first in 1941, when he won the Blue Grass Stakes with Our Boots over the redoubtable Whirlaway, who would set a Kentucky Derby record 10 days later on his way to the Triple Crown. Winner of the Derby and Preakness with Pensive in 1944, and beaten a nose by Bounding Home in the Belmont, Conn was a cool little coot with the guts to wait all day with a horse, and he cruised along with the best of them until 1950.

That year he went into a dreadful slump. As Steve Cauthen reminded us last winter, jockeys are subject to slumps just like batters, golfers or sports columnists. Conn's was worse than most, and longer. Because he wasn't winning, he got fewer and fewer mounts and hardly any that could run. Trainers gave

up on the passing of Craig Morton, who hit tight end Riley Odoms with a 19-yard pass to move deep into New England territory. Morton had hit Jon Keyworth with a 6-yard scoring strike with 29 seconds left in regulation play to tie the game at 17.

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Conn McCreary

up on him and at last he gave up on himself. About halfway through the year he stowed his tack and took to walking. That is a form of locomotion he never cared greatly for, and his four kids were getting pretty sick of Rice Krispies by the time winter racing started in Florida and Conn tried a comeback. The monkey was still on his back, though. By the first Saturday in May, 1951, he had not ridden more than two or three winners.

Jack Amiel, the Broadway restaurateur, had a 3-year-old colt named Count Turf, a not-especially distinguished son of the Triple Crown winner, Count Fleet. Though Count Turf's only stakes

win was a victory in a sprint, Amiel believed he would like the Derby's mile and a quarter and he felt that McCreary's come-from-behind style exactly suited the colt.

Sol Rutchick, his trainer, didn't like Count Turf as a Derby horse, didn't like McCreary as a jockey and refused to go to Kentucky. Slim Sully, a friend of Amiel's, saddled the horse.

Merely Insurance — Twenty horses started and, though this has never been told, Conn was "saying" with five jockeys. That is, he had five separate agreements that if either rider won, the other would get \$500 from the purse. This practice is frowned upon because it smacks of collusion, but in the Derby everybody is out to win; saving is merely insurance that if the other jock can't win he won't go out of his way to improve upon.

In the case only one of Conn's colleagues could help him. Willie Lee Johnson, going nowhere with a steed named Fighting Back, made room inside so Conn could put his mount in a striking position early. He took the lead entering the stretch and won going away.

That night Amiel and Conn shared a bedroom on the train to New York. Every little while they took the Derby Gold Cup out of its mahogany case, out of its swaddling of flannel, set it on a folding chair and worshiped it like a graven idol. "I wish they had a little one for the jockey," Conn said. "I'd rather have it than the money."

Bill Corum, then running Churchill Downs, read that in the paper. Bringing Conn back the next year to start the custom, he made it a yearly practice to have a replica of the cup for the rider.

All Look Suspicious — The other story is for newspapermen who understand what it means to have a news source stand up for them. Conn Turf's Derby ended Conn's slump and put him back with the top riders. Then one winter an extortionist went to work on Conn and Ted Atkinson. The riders received letters demanding tips on winners under penalty of death, with the added promise that if Conn didn't cooperate his hands would be chopped off. In the filial walking ring, they were supposed to wear bandages on so many fingers to signal the number of the horse that would win.

The FBI was called in. "When you're in the walking ring," a G-man told Conn, "see if you can spot anybody who looks suspicious." Conn went out and surveyed 10,000 horseplayers in pink and magenta shirts. "They all look suspicious," he reported.

Conn and Ted couldn't step out of the jockeys' quarters without wondering whether bullets would meet them. They kept working, though, and kept quiet except that Conn confided in his friend, Pat Lynch. Now assistant to the president of the New York Racing Association, Pat was then covering racing for The New York Journal-American. He gave Conn what advice and comfort he could, asking only for first crack at the story when it broke.

Dissatisfied with the tips, the extortionist demanded money. The riders and their wives were to bring cash to a certain filling station in Miami at midnight. In Atkinson's house, two FBI men disguised themselves as Norma McCreary and Martha Atkinson. "Mine wasn't bad-looking," Conn said later. "Ted's looked like Edward G. Robinson."

When it was ready, Conn said he wanted Pat Lynch along. Impossible, the G-men said. No press. Then, Conn said, Pat had to get the story first. No chance. Public relations and all. Conn sat down on his sofa and folded his arms. His feet didn't touch the floor. "No Lynch," he said, "no McCreary."

They made the meet and grabbed the crook. Conn made a phone call and Pat Lynch beat the world with the story. Pat had a news source that stood up for him, with nothing but his life at stake.

Czech Goalie Crha Reportedly Defects — ZURICH, Aug. 26 (UPI) — Jiri Crha, one of Czechoslovakia's top hockey goalkeepers, has defected to the West, the Swiss paper Der Sport has reported. Crha, 29, was backup goaltender to Jiri Holeczek on the Czech National Team for many seasons.

According to the account, Crha did not return from vacation in Yugoslavia to report to the training camp of his club Tesla Pardubice.

Raas Wins Cycling Race — VALKENBURG, Aug. 26 (UPI) — Jan Raas of the Netherlands, today won the 274.8-kilometer professional road race at the World Cycling Championships in 7:03:09. Didi Thurauf was second in the same time and Jean-Rene Bernaudeau was third.

Van Brocklin — Football's Dutchman Who Won't Quit Fighting

By John Feinstein

TLANTA (WP) — The stories about him are legend. He is the feisty Dutchman who tried to fight a reporter when he asked him whether he was a quitter. He is the man who once ripped over Bowl pin off a reporter's tie and ed it out the window of a cab, declaring "Ain't no damn reporter who deserves per Bowl tie pin."

He quit the Minnesota Vikings in 1965 in a pique, then came back the next day, as he had made a mistake. Even his agent as a player, coming after he had the Philadelphia Eagles to the National Football League title in 1960, was marred by a dispute. He claimed he had been named the vacant Eagle coaching job. He said he hadn't.

I guess Norm Van Brocklin once said, "they call me the Dutchman because I always do things the hard way. But always been a fighter, I'll never stop fighting."

In a hot, sunny afternoon on the Georgia campus, Van Brocklin, dressed in a battered old pair of sneakers and a football T-shirt, was sitting on a smoking cigarette.

Mellowed out, he said in answer to a question. "No, I don't think so. They still don't box all the fire out of me. Don't think they will for a while. But I think I've used some, learned some lessons about and living with people."

5 Months After Brain Surgery He's a Coach at Georgia Tech

died in March after undergoing brain surgery to have a blood clot removed. "My wife says I looked like a dead man when they took me into the operating room," he said. "I never had to deal with the idea that I might die because I was in the game the whole time. I didn't have to deal with the work of it."

"But now that I'm still here my attitude is kind of different. I guess, I appreciate the fact that He — [he looked skyward] — has given me a second chance. I plan to take advantage of it."

Van Brocklin has been out of football since 1974, when he was fired by the Atlanta Falcons after six seasons as their coach.

Not Really Content — His years in Atlanta and his six years as coach in Minnesota were frequently stormy, as he took expansion teams and built them into playoff contenders but never quite made the playoffs.

After Rankin Smith fired him, Van Brocklin retired to the farm he had bought in Social Circle, Ga., two weeks before he was dismissed. "I'm 0-2 living in that house," he said with a smile. "I guess that sort of typifies a football coach's life. You buy a house, boom, you get fired."

Although he frequently said during his five years away from football that he was content, Van Brocklin admits that he missed the game and would have jumped back in sooner if the opportunity had been there.

"The offers weren't there," he said bluntly. "I didn't go out looking for a job but everyone knew where I was. Hell, they knew I was out there and they knew how to find me."

Actually, finding him was not all that easy for Rodgers. "We were sitting around the office one day and Pepper was trying to think of who to call to fill our open offer-

sive coaching slot," said Tech spokesman Jim Schultz. "All of a sudden Pepper says, 'Hey, what about Van Brocklin?'"

"Well, the general feeling was that he would be a natural if he would do it, especially since we were putting in a pro-style offense. Pepper said he would call him."

"But we couldn't find a phone number for the guy. No one had it. No one knew it. Finally, after a couple of days it hit me that I had once had the number in my old files. I dug them up and after three days of looking, we finally found him."

Van Brocklin did not leap at the opportunity, although he was immediately intrigued. He and Rodgers had dinner and said Rodgers and his wife drove out to the farm and spent an evening. The two men shook hands that night.

Initial Apprehension — "I was a little apprehensive at first for three reasons," Van Brocklin said. "First, I'd never been an assistant coach before. Second, I'd never coached in college, and third, I'd never recruited."

"But finally I decided if you can coach in the pros you can coach in college, or vice-versa. And working with Pepper, what little we've done so far, has been a pleasure."

Rodgers says he wanted Van Brocklin because of his knowledge of the game and his ability to analyze talent. "Having Norm here can be nothing but positive for us," said Rodgers, who also hired former Heisman Trophy winner Steve Spurrier to coach the quarterbacks. "Sure, he'll get attention. That's good for Georgia Tech."

Van Brocklin is in a unique position as an assistant coach at Tech — he has almost no idea what kind of a team he is going to be coaching and knows few of the players by name.

"I really couldn't tell you how good we're going to be because all I've done so far is watch a couple of spring practices," he said. "I missed most of spring because of my surgery."

"Guess you could say that I've finally found a way to get out of spring practice. Have brain surgery."

No Laughing Matter — Although he jokes about it, Van Brocklin's experience of the spring was no laughing matter. He began experiencing circulation problems on his left side a year ago but a physical examination turned up nothing. Then, in March, returning home from an exhausting weekend as a chaperone for his 16-year-old daughter's basketball team at the state championships, Van Brocklin said, his whole left side "just collapsed."

An arteriogram showed that he needed an operation. A week later he returned home. "That first night I apparently started having seizures," Van Brocklin said. "My wife said I kept kicking her in the bed. Then I slipped into a coma."

